

ASPINAL'S
ENAMEL
AS USED BY
HER MAJESTY,
THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN,
R.I.M. THE EMPRESS OF GERMANY,
And for the Decorations at Sandringham for
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
ALSO BY
H.M. GOVERNMENT.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
On to the Post Office, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

ONE PENNY. [Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

THIRD EDITION.
"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.
LATEST TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF MR. BEVERLY TUCKER.
New York, July 5.—The death of Mr. Beverly Tucker, of Virginia, one of the best known politicians in the country.

COLLISION BETWEEN TORPEDO BOATS.
Paris, July 5.—A collision occurred yesterday in the Grand Canal between two torpedo boats 66 and 72, which were returning from maneuvers. Neither vessel sustained serious damage, but boat 66 had her bows injured.

THE SHOOTING OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN ITALY.
Genoa, July 5.—The Bersagliere, Massimo, shot an Englishman, a stoker on board an English ship, was yesterday evening sentenced by court-martial to two months imprisonment. The court in imposing so light a sentence took the prisoner's excellent antecedents into consideration.

SALES IN AMERICA.
Chicago, July 5.—Several sales have lately been experienced on Lake Michigan, which have caused some injury to shipping. One schooner was capsized and the captain drowned. Owing to the stormy weather the aquatic sports which were to have formed part of yesterday's festivities here could not take place.

THE CONVERSION OF THE EGYPTIAN DEBT.
Paris, July 4.—The agreement concluded between the Egyptian delegates and the Banque de Paris des Pays Bas and a German banking syndicate for the conversion of the Daira Sanieh Loan, amounting to £7,300,000, was signed yesterday evening. The conversion of the Daira Sanieh Loan, amounting to £7,300,000, has been deferred until the end of September or the following month. The Egyptian delegates will leave here on the 6th inst. for London, whence they will proceed direct to Egypt.

FINLAND POSTAL SERVICE.
St. Petersburg, July 4.—An Imperial decree for the postal service of Finland with that of the Russian empire is promulgated to-day.

CROATIA.
Budapest, July 4.—The Journal Nemzet states that the police at Carlsbad, Croatia, have arrested two young men on the charge of having set fire to the Austrian colours, which were displayed at the hotel where General von Reicher was staying, on the occasion of his visit here on the 1st inst. As, however, it was shown in evidence that the outrage was committed by the prisoners while in a state of intoxication, and that it was merely a youthful freak, the military commandant ordered their release.

MURDER OF A CONSUL.
Belgrade, July 3.—Particulars of the assassination of M. Marinovics, the Serbian consul at Pristina, state that the crime was committed by Arsenius, a Serb, who met thoroughfare of the town at nine o'clock on the evening of the 1st inst. The assassins have not yet been arrested. The Porte has promised the Serbian Minister at Constantinople that the strictest inquiry shall be made and full satisfaction given. M. Marinovics' funeral will take place here on the 6th inst., at the expense of the State.

ATTEMPT TO SWIM NIAGARA RAPIDS.
Niagara Falls, July 5.—An English swimmer, named John L. Soules, attempted yesterday to swim through the Niagara rapids, where the water met his death in 1883. He entered the water from a boat about a mile above the rapids, and was carried down stream with the rapidity of the current. He passed through the upper rapids, but was severely injured, being dashed against a rock and badly cut. He was unable to swim, and was just managed to make to the shore, thus failing to pass the lower rapids, which are the most dangerous.

MARRIAGE IN A BALLOON.
Lowell (Mass.), July 5.—Charles G. Storwell and Lottie E. Anderson were married in an anchored balloon in this town yesterday, the ceremony being witnessed by 10,000 persons. The ceremony having tied the nuptial knot, left the happy couple in the balloon, the best man and the bridesmaid also retiring to terra firma. The bridegroom who is an accomplished balloonist, then let go, and the airship sailed gracefully towards the skies amidst the cheers of the crowd, who were not unreasonably excited by the novelty of a honeymoon in mid-air.

CHOLERA IN SPAIN.
Valencia, July 4.—The cholera has broken out here with great virulence, and has caused a panic among the inhabitants. One entire street has been attacked, and the people have been expelled from their homes and confined to the barracks to prevent the spread of the plague. Thirty-four Spanish districts are now infected.

COLOURED MEN IN THEATRES.
Milwaukee, July 2.—A coloured man named Howells recently bought parquette tickets for the Bijou Theatre, in this city, but was refused admittance to that part of the house. Howells brought suit for damages, and today recovered \$250.00 from the proprietor of the theatre. The latter will appeal the case to the higher courts.

THE MAHDI AND HIS PRISONERS.
Cairo, July 5.—An Arab merchant, who has arrived here from the Sudan, confirms the reports which have already reached here, to the effect that the Mahdi intends releasing all the prisoners he now holds.

DEATH OF SIR E. CHADWICK.
Sir Edwin Chadwick died at East Sheen on Saturday morning.

LADY DUNLO AND HER CHEQUES.

Alleged Forgery—Strange Allegations.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Friday, before Mr. Justice Charles and a special jury, the case of Richardson v. Wertheimer came on for hearing. The plaintiff, Mr. Henry William Richardson, brought his action against Mr. Isidore E. Wertheimer to recover £200 upon a cheque, dated the 15th of November, 1889, and payable at the Western branch of the Bank of England to the order of Lady Dunlop, and endorsed, it was said, by her to the plaintiff. The defendant denied that he signed the cheque. Mr. Cock, Q.C., Mr. Tindal Atkinson, and Mr. Grubbe appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. J. Lawson Walton, Q.C., represented the defendant. Mr. Cock, in opening the case, said the plaintiff was a silversmith, and for some considerable time had been in business transactions with a man named Weston and Lady Dunlop. She was by profession a music hall singer, and in July of last year she married Viscount Dunlop, the eldest son of Lord Clancarty. In 1887 and 1888 there was a balance due from Lady Dunlop and Weston, jointly and severally, amounting to £120, and in March, 1889, Weston was convicted of fraud with regard to some forged bonds, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and Lady Dunlop therefore became responsible for the debt, and she paid some small sums of money on account. Weston came out of prison, and informed the plaintiff that friendly relations existed between Lady Dunlop and the defendant, and said that certain cheques would be given by the defendant to Lady Dunlop, which they desired him to discount. The plaintiff said he would be willing to do so. The first cheque for £200 was brought with a letter, in the writing of the defendant, and signed "My darling, Isidore." To-morrow will bring you the cheque for £200. All my love, Isidore." Plaintiff thought that the cheque was a little too large, and did not feel disposed to discount it. A short time afterwards another cheque for £50 was brought, which was to be held over for a certain time, and plaintiff cashed it. Soon after that the cheque now in question was brought, and the plaintiff was informed that it was given by the defendant to Lady Dunlop on her birthday. The plaintiff was not disposed to discount another cheque while the other was still unpaid, and then came an authority was obtained from Lady Dunlop, and it was presented and cashed. This was also said to be a forgery, and the defendant had, he believed, threatened proceedings against the bank for cashing it. With the cheque for £200 was brought a letter from the defendant from the Pelican Club, saying that it was sent by Herbert, and was post dated. Lady Dunlop, then Miss Bilton, the learned counsel said he proposed to put Weston, who brought the cheques to plaintiff into the box. There having been a dispute about the previous cheque, when the £200 one was presented the bank did not cash it, and as the signature differed—Evidence was then given by bank clerks as to the signature.

Mr. Weston's Evidence.
—Alden Weston said he was born in America. He was acquainted with Lady Dunlop, and in 1887 they owed plaintiff money. In March, 1888, he was convicted of conspiracy. When he was released he saw Lady Dunlop, who gave him the cheques to get cashed. She endorsed some in his presence. He gave her the £200 cheque back. He saw Lady Dunlop after he left prison on five or six occasions. He saw her on the night he left prison in the presence of Mr. Wertheimer. On the second occasion he called with his solicitor. Lady Dunlop did not have him turned out. He left under circumstances which led to an apology from the solicitor for his presence. Lady Dunlop retired to her bedroom and closed the door. He followed and tried to kick the door open. When the door was open she spoke to him at the door, and he retired. Lady Dunlop did not ask the lady to send for a policeman. He saw Lady Dunlop on three occasions about financial matters. The witness was cross-examined at great length in regard to the time, the place, and the circumstances under which he met Lady Dunlop. In re-examination, the witness said his relations with Lady Dunlop were extremely intimate, and when he was in prison he received letters from her. Afterwards he saw her, and she said she had married. There were reasons why their meetings should be private. His solicitor spoke to him about Lady Dunlop's relationship to Mr. Wertheimer and about the birth of his (the witness's) child. He then went and saw Lady Dunlop with the solicitor. She showed arrested by the latter, and said she would not see either of them. The witness said, "Hollo, I wish to speak to you." She said, "Go and take the man with you."—This was the plaintiff's case.

THE DEFENCE.
—Mr. Walton proceeded to open the case for the defence. The defendant, he said, would go into the witness-box and state that it was absolutely false to say that he ever signed the cheque, and Lady Dunlop would say that a cheque-book of the defendant's had been got from the bank, and cheques had been put into circulation by a servant of the defendant, formerly in the employ of Weston, and who had since left the defendant's employ and had been left defunct in Weston's society. The defendant made the acquaintance of Lady Dunlop before her marriage, and it was an acquaintance of some degree of intimacy. After her marriage that intimacy absolutely ceased. The bank-book showed that the one cheque for £200 was given by the defendant to Lady Dunlop since the marriage, and all the other cheques were prior to that. On the recommendation of Lady Dunlop he took a man named Thompson into his service, but he subsequently disappeared, and afterwards the forgeries were discovered. The defendant said his name was Isidore, and not Isidore, as in the letters handed to the plaintiff. Mr. Wertheimer was then called, and bore out the statement of his counsel. In cross-examination, he said that he did not live with Lady Dunlop either before or since her

marriage. He took a house for her and visited her. The house was given up in May of this year. Lady Dunlop lived there then the same as before her marriage. You were in the habit of visiting her? There was a distinction of a kind. (Laughter.)—As before? There is a distinction in the words as before. Constantly? Very frequently, nearly every day.—That continued till the house was given up in May. No, it did not. Lady Dunlop went on tour in December. She was not living there. She came back in March. The petition for divorce for Lady Dunlop was filed in December.—The defendant's cross-examination had not concluded when the court adjourned.

THE DUNLOP DIVORCE CASE.
In the Divorce Court on Friday, an application was made to Sir James Hannen in the case of Dunlop v. Dunlop and Wertheimer, which was a petition presented by Lord Dunlop praying for the dissolution of his marriage with Lady Dunlop, better known as Belle Bilton, music-hall singer, on the ground of alleged misconduct with the co-respondent. Mr. Indewick, addressing his lordship, said the case of Dunlop v. Dunlop stood in the special jury list, and would possibly appear in the cause list for trial in a few days. The application of inspecting documents in the case might stand out of the list for the present. They had an affidavit from Mr. Godfrey Robinson, who was his lordship, dated from Yokohama, stating that his lordship had been taken ill at Hong-Kong, and that it would be impossible for him to attend the court for at least a fortnight, as he had been unable to continue his voyage home. He had, therefore, to ask that the case might not be in the list before the 19th of July. The cause could not be tried in his lordship's absence, and no harm would be done by postponement.—Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., who appeared on the part of Lady Dunlop, said he had no opportunity of inspecting documents in the case, and he would, therefore, ask that the case might be allowed for that. Lord Dunlop had the letters of Lady Dunlop in his possession which they wished to inspect. The letters of Lord Dunlop to Lady Dunlop had been inspected in the usual way.—Mr. Indewick said every opportunity would be given to those acting for Lady Dunlop on the arrival of his lordship in England.—Sir J. Hannen: Is the lady receiving alimony?—Mr. Indewick: No, my lord. She is earning money by her profession, between £30 and £40 per week, while his lordship has nothing beyond the allowance made to him by his father.—Sir James Hannen: The postponing of the case until the 19th of July, in reality, means postponing the case until the 25th of July. If the lady succeeded she would only be in the same position. Why not let the case stand over until after the long vacation? No one would be harmed by that being done.—Mr. Lockwood: The letters of Lady Dunlop's letters had been disclosed, and the letters they wished to see are Lady Dunlop's letters to her husband. He has those letters at Yokohama.—Sir James Hannen: I should not think that his lordship carried the whole of his correspondence about with him.—Mr. Indewick: A note to that effect has been submitted by the lady at every port, and that might account for the letters not being in this country.—Ultimately it was arranged that the case should not be in the list for a fortnight, and then, his lordship said, a further application could be made to him if necessary.

A WONDERFUL SWALLOW.
Wayfarers in the Place Saint-Sulpice, Paris, on the "Surrey" side of the Seine, have been witnesses of a curious and unrehearsed spectacle. A lady, elegantly dressed in deep mourning, was crossing the roadway, when a crowd of two men rushed upon her and seized her by the arms. At first she shrieked, but when they told her they were detectives she struggled violently with them. Round her neck was a small chain with a cross attached to it. This she managed to snatch off and swallow, and in spite of the efforts of the detectives to prevent her, she also disposed of a key which she pulled out of her pocket in the same way. It appeared that the lady is an expert pick-pocket, shoplifter, and housebreaker, and had long been wanted by the authorities. At the police office the dame who acts as searcher discovered that the detecting traces of the prisoner were not only false, but formed a convenient receptacle for pawn tickets. In this chignon no less than forty-five such documents were stored, most of them relating to umbrellas which the industrious volens had stolen in churches within the last week or two.

SCENE AT A THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.
At Bow-street Police Court on Friday, W. Keogh, giving an address in St. John's Wood, was charged with disorderly conduct. Mr. Westbrook defended.—A policeman named Twigg said the defendant was in the pit of the Adelphi Theatre. He suddenly walked to the centre of the pit, and, sitting down, commenced to shout, and said he had been robbed of a seat. He was requested to desist, but refused, and it became necessary to eject him. When in the street he got a crowd of 150 persons round him. As he refused to go away he was taken into custody.—It was explained that defendant had had his seat taken from him; and he denied making a disturbance.—Mr. Lushington said that he was not aware of the particular rules of preserving seats in the pit, but it appeared that there had been some squabble, and the constable was called in. His manner in the box was curt and imperious, and might have excited the defendant. He would be discharged.

THE THREATENED STRIKE OF TELEGRAPHISTS.
On Friday a deputation of the telegraphists waited on Mr. Fischer with respect to the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the working of the department. The interview was of a fairly satisfactory character, but it is said that the communication from the controller was not of a nature to induce the staff to withdraw the threat to cease working overtime on the 12th inst. Pending the decision of the departmental committee, however, the deputation promised to exert their personal influence to prevent the staff taking any precipitate action.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN LONDON.

A Club Destroyed near Holborn.
At twelve minutes past four o'clock on Saturday morning, the police-constables on duty in the neighbourhood discovered that the Imperial Club, at 3, Curator-street, Chancery-lane, was on fire. The club premises are singularly extensive, and while the two lower floors were used for the club purposes, the upper story was a very lofty building, well let out as residential chambers. All the members left soon after midnight, and everything was then apparently safe, but when the discovery of the outbreak was made an extraordinarily fierce fire was raging in the extreme back building, used as kitchen, dining-rooms, &c. Before the first hydrant was set to work the billiard-rooms, the card-rooms, the refreshment bars, the reading-rooms, and other parts of the building were becoming involved. Stand-pipes and hydrants were set to work in rapid succession, and the hose was laid through the hall in Curator-street and through the other entrance to the club in Chancery-lane. For a very long time, however, the efforts of the brigade were unavailing, and the morning had far advanced before the flames could be overcome. The back premises were entirely gutted, and very severe damage had been caused to the rest of the building. The cause of the fire is unknown.

AN EAST-END CONFLAGRATION.
One of the most disastrous conflagrations which has broken out in the East-end of London occurred on Friday night in the Hackney-road, where an enormous building of three floors, 140 feet long and 40 wide, and filled with the most inflammable material, became ignited. The circumstances of the fire were peculiar and exciting. The building was fitted throughout with steam power, and was occupied by over a dozen different firms following different trades. The building is also surrounded by innumerable small tenements and shops, and when, a few minutes after the alarm was raised, the occupants of these were aroused, scenes of the wildest excitement ensued. A dozen steamers were soon on the scene and at work, in addition to other appliances which had first been brought into play, but they were unable to prevent the adjoining premises from becoming involved. It was many hours before the flames were subdued. The building where the conflagration originated was gutted, and great damage was done to the surrounding property.

THE CONDITION OF QUEEN'S COUNTRY.
In opening the Queen's County Assizes on Friday, at Maryborough, Mr. Justice O'Brien commented on the lightness of the calendar, there being only one case of wife murder to go before him. The absence of crime was not, however, a true criterion as the state of affairs in the county, where there were disputes about land prevalent in the county, and non-fulfilment of legal obligations, which represented a social condition not desirable.

THE PELICAN CLUB AND PETER JACKSON.
A Dalziel's telegram, dated San Francisco, Friday, says—Peter Jackson received a despatch on Thursday from the proprietor of the Pelican Club, asking him to go to London to meet M. Adlife, in place of Slavin, the club promising a purse of £1,200, and £200 to Jackson for expenses. Jackson has, however, declined the offer.

WHIRLWIND IN THE THAMES VALLEY.
On the bank of the Thames, opposite Taplow, Court, Maidenhead, on Friday, a whirlwind suddenly carried several cocks of hay from a field to a great height. Some of it was carried across the river, and dropped at a considerable distance from the further bank. A large quantity of water was also lifted from the Thames to a height of over 12ft.

BRUTAL ATTACK ON A POSTMAN.
Two men are in custody of the Heris Constabulary, charged with a brutal assault on a postman, who was brutally assaulted by George Woolmer, a postman, at Broxbourne. Woolmer was returning from the railway station with mails, when he was set upon and knocked down, and kicked all over the body. He was then laid across a gate, and given further severe blows and kicks, and now lies in a very critical condition.

DOUBLE SUICIDE AND MURDER.
Frank Westland, a German journalist and newspaperman, and his wife have committed suicide in New York by drowning themselves in the North River. They also drowned their baby. Westland was threatened with foreclosure for a mortgage of \$25 on his furniture.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOME.
A man informed Mr. Dickenson at the Thames Police Court on Friday that he had two nieces in Dr. Barnardo's Home, and on inquiring about the children he was informed they had been sent to Canada.—Mr. Dickenson said he had no power at all with regard to Dr. Barnardo's Home, and he could not assist the applicant. The proper place to apply was at the High Court of Justice.

TESTING HIS EYESIGHT.
A widow attended before Sir John Bridge, at Bow-street, of Thursday, and sought his advice in connection with the conduct of her son—a little fellow—who refused to go to school and spent the money that had been given him to pay the fees. The boy said he could not see to read. Sir John Bridge (handing the usher a shilling), "There, my boy, now begin and read what is on that and you shall have a shilling more." The lad (whose eyesight was apparently affected) said he was unable to see the inscription. Replying to Sir John, the mother said her boy had been under treatment at the Homoeopathic Hospital, and had had a pair of glasses but he had lost them. She had five children to keep, and could not afford to get him a new pair. Sir John Bridge requested her to bring her hospital paper and he would then send her to an oculist the boy promising that he would then go to school. He was admonished for taking his school money, and as he promised to behave better in future, Sir John Bridge told him to keep the shilling.

THE QUEEN AT THE MILITARY EXHIBITION.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by the royal suite, drove from Frogmore on Friday morning to the Windsor terminus of the Great Western Railway, and left for London by special train at eleven o'clock to pay a visit to the Royal Military Exhibition. Her Majesty arrived at Paddington at 11.35, and drove to the Exhibition in a closed carriage, via London-street, Hyde Park, Albert Gate, Sloane-street, and the Chelsea Embankment. Major Byng and Sir H. Ewart, equestrians, rode on each side of the carriage, and Colonel Roberts and Superintendent Giles attended to the police arrangements. The Queen arrived at the Exhibition shortly before twelve o'clock, and was received by the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, Lord Chesham, General Moncrieff, and several other general officers. Her Majesty first made a detour of the East Gallery, where the chief objects of interest were pointed out by Major Malet. The West Gallery was next visited, and as the Queen passed through it she addressed some kind remarks to two pensioners, one of whom was the Heavy Brigade's charge in the Crimea by order of General Scarlett, and the other an old veteran who lost his right arm in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. The Queen visited most of the galleries, being drawn in a bath-chair by her gillies, and paid great attention to the exhibition buildings at one o'clock her Majesty said some encouraging words to about 400 boys, sons of soldiers, known as the Duke of York's School, who were drawn up in the Grand Quadrangle under Colonel Fitzgerald, and then driving to Epsom, proceeded to Windsor by the 1.15 special train, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duke of Connaught. Her Majesty seemed exceedingly pleased with her visit.

THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The date fixed for the arrival of the Emperor William at Osborne is the 2nd of August. His Majesty will remain as the guest of the Queen there for five days. He will then go to Edinburgh, and to the Forth Bridge, but will probably avoid London.

SETTLEMENT OF THE LEEDS GAS DISPUTE.

The dispute between the Leeds Gas Committee and their locked-out hands was settled on Friday. The new hands were paid off, and the old hands resumed work at the ten o'clock shift at night. The settlement was received with great rejoicings in the town, as the locked-out has caused 15,000 persons to be out of work. The following are the terms of the agreement:—Every man who did not sign an agreement to receive £210s. (those who signed received £25s. and those who did not signed for twelve months, 47 lbs. in addition they are to receive full wages for the work already done, and their railway fares are to be paid to the towns from whence they came. The terms were heartily received, and some cheering took place. The managers of the different works will endeavour to remove the strikers who the locked out men can resume work at the shift at once.

SETTING A DOG ON FIRE.

At Congleton, on Friday, Thomas Leavess, a respectable connected man, was charged with cruelly ill-treating a dog by setting fire to it. The dog rushed down the drive from the defendant's house in flames, and when stopped the flesh was fried. Paraffin had been thrown on the dog, and there was paraffin in the defendant's yard. He admitted that he was the only person on the premises, and said the dog was a nuisance, but denied setting a match to it. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF A JOCKEY.

A shocking accident occurred at the races in Lyons during the race for the Prix Grand Camp. A horse ridden by a jockey named Leclercq, fell from the front of the grand stand. The unfortunate jockey could not extricate himself, and in full view of thousands of people, and before assistants could be rendered, the horse literally kicked his head into a jelly. He was dead when finally taken to the weighing-room.

ADVICE TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

A circular has just been issued from the Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broad Street, Westminster, which gives an idea as to the present prospects of emigrants to the colonies. It states that male and female emigrants to Queensland, Western Australia, the Cape and Natal, may in certain cases obtain through friends or employers at reduced rates. Queensland also offers free and assisted passages to unmarried female servants, sempstresses, miners, navvies, and farm labourers (but for male labour there is just now no demand in the colony), and Western Australia offers assisted passages to farmers with capital. Farmers and others with capital are wanted in all parts, female servants in Canada and Australasia, agricultural labourers in Australasia, and miners in Tasmania and New Zealand. There is no special demand for mechanics, except in some few localities, as for carpenters and bricklayers in Natal. The demand for mechanics in Cape Colony, to which attention was drawn last April, has since slackened, owing to the depression at the Transvaal Gold Fields and consequent return of large numbers of workmen to Cape Colony and Natal. Emigration to the Transvaal under present circumstances is not advised. It should be noted that it is too late in the year for men to go to Canada, unless they go to friends or have enough money to keep them through the winter.

Mr. Dupont, lively stable keeper, of Horse, was killed at Brighton on Wednesday afternoon. A horse he was riding ran away with him, and when near the bottom of Albany Villas Mr. Dupont was thrown to the ground and received such injuries that death ensued immediately. Mr. Dupont had been in business at Brighton for many years, and his riding-school in Waterloo street was well known to visitors to the town.

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THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.
STAFFORDSHIRE (Leek).—Mr. J. O. Nicholson (G.), of Macclesfield, will oppose the sitting member, Mr. H. J. Davenport (C.).
ESSEX (Maiden).—Mr. Cyril Dodd (G.), barrister, has been invited to oppose Mr. C. W. Gray (C.).
SHROPSHIRE (Central).—Mr. Goachen has declined the invitation to become the Unionist candidate in opposition to Mr. Shaw Lefevre (G.).
SURREY (Epsom).—The Hon. T. A. Brassey (G.), son of Lord Brassey, and son-in-law of the Marquis of Abercorn, will oppose the sitting member, Mr. George Cubitt (C.), the sitting member.

DURHAM (Mid.).—Mr. Wilson, who in the Parliament of 1885 was the Liberal member for the Houghton-le-Spring Division, has been selected as the Labour candidate, and will probably be adopted by the Gladstonians. A meeting of Liberal Unionists was held in Durham on Friday, and a committee was appointed to confer with the Conservative committee as to the selection of a Unionist candidate.

MR. CAINE.
Mr. Caine has, the Standard says, written to Mr. Gladstone, stating that he has returned to the Liberal Party, and that he is prepared to accept Home Rule in principle, while reserving his freedom as to details.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD WEST-END TRADESMEN.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court on Friday, Frederick Twyman, a constable, agent, with no address, and Henry Hall, greengrocer, Station-road, Camberwell New-road, were charged with being concerned in attempting to obtain £20 2s. 6d. by means of a forged cheque from Messrs. Willoughby and Co. (trading as Cadbury, Pratt, and Co.), cheese-mongers, of New-castle, and Mr. Arthur Newton, defendant.—Richard Buckle, a boy of twelve, said that as he and a companion named Fletcher were at the corner of Bond-street and Brook-street on Thursday, about twenty minutes past six, the prisoner Twyman came to them and asked Fletcher to take a note for him to Messrs. Cadbury, and to bring it to him round the corner in Brook-street. Witness took the book to the shop and handed it to the cashier, and soon afterwards he saw Twyman and the other man in custody in the shop. Witness was then asked if Twyman was the man who had given him the note, and he said that he thought he was, as he was dressed exactly like the man who had given him the book.—George Fletcher, 15, of Bourdon Buildings, gave similar evidence. Twyman, he said, asked him if he knew Cadbury's shop was, and on receiving his affirmative reply, he asked him to take the note there for him, and he would give him 6d. for his trouble. He told him he could not bring back an answer, but perhaps Buckle could. Buckle did not seem to hear what was said, and witness spoke to him about it as they were crossing the road to the shop. Buckle then went to the shop, and Twyman, and witness walked away. Witness was sure that Twyman was the man who spoke to him. He picked him out from amongst half-a-dozen others at the police station in Marlborough-street. Hall was there, but he had never seen him before. William Charles Lewis, of New-castle, said he had received the book and note from the boy Buckle. In the latter was a cheque for £20 2s. 6d., drawn by Walter Arthur Russell in favour of Sir E. L. Lacey, "Esq.," on the Brixton branch of the South-Western Bank. The note was to the effect that he was to deduct the amount from the balance by bearing, and witness sent the balance by bearing. The letter was signed "Sir E. L. Lacey, pro G. K." The letter was supposed to represent the name of a banker or clerk.—The peculiar manner in which the cheque was drawn, however, and the use of the word "Esq." for "Esq." drew the attention of the court. He then walked into Brook-street, and on looking round saw the prisoners coming up together. Two constables were near to him, and when he pointed them out to the officers they ran back towards the court. Constable 239 C, however, pursued them, and they were captured before they had gone many yards. The pair were brought back to the shop, when Twyman said, "What's it all about?" The book and cheque were shown to him, and the boy Buckle said, "That's the man who gave me the book to me." He (Mr. Willoughby) asked him if he was sure about it, and his reply then was, "I think so."—Constable Bolton, 239 C, said that he had been watching the prisoners for some time before Mr. Willoughby spoke to him, and when he was told they had attempted to cash a false cheque at Cadbury's he pointed them out to the officers they ran back towards the court. Constable 239 C said that he was on fixed point duty outside Messrs. Cadbury's shop when he was spoken to, and at Mr. Willoughby's request he went out to Brook-street and received Twyman in custody.—The prisoners were remanded till Thursday without bail.

Mr. Oliver, principal foreman of the Rifle Shell Factory, Woolwich, has expired from pleurisy at his home in Wellington-street, Woolwich. He succeeded Mr. Kidd about a month ago, and took cold, and was laid up. On Tuesday, Mrs. Oliver, who had also been in failing health, was told the sad intelligence that there were no hopes for her husband, on which she was seized with epilepsy, and expired. The husband died the next day.

ROMANCE IN THE HUSK.

BY JAMES GREENWOOD.

BLIND MAN'S EYE;

OR,

THE MYSTIC MARKSMAN.

CHAPTER III.

BOUNT KATE HAGGART AND YOUNG

FRANK BEECHROFT—WHAT HAPPENED

FOURTEEN YEARS AGO.

It was a month after his father's

death, perhaps, that the young squire,

yet scarcely more than a boy, was

called to the bereaved man, called at

Haggart's cottage. The object of his visit

was to inform the blind man that he

should not be a pecuniary loser in con-

sequence of what had happened, and

to assure him of his monthly allowance of

money and tobacco.

Then it was that the first time he

came face to face with Kate Haggart.

That with all her heart and soul she

pitied him was doubtless to be read as

plainly in her brimming blue eyes, as

she had told him so in so many

words, and the whole world knows

what pity is akin to.

Especially when conveyed by such a

sympathetic medium!

It is not enough to say that Kate

Haggart was good-looking. Her

well-nigh perfect beauty, and

was all the more noticeable for the

native modesty with which it was

veiled.

Rather above the average height of

women, the fair proportions of her

figure were such as the most fasti-

dious sculptor might well choose.

Her face, and her graceful

manner, was that of a lady born.

Lowly as was her parentage, she lacked

nothing that makes a damsel precious

in the eyes of the impressionable sex,

and downhearted and miserable as

Squire Frank was, and sore in need of

comfort, it was not without reason that

he carried away with him the conviction

that the blind cottager's beautiful

daughter had a tender compassion for

him, he should feel a yearning to see

her again.

Thus it was that, as the spring ad-

vanced to summer time, his calls

became more and more frequent. He

never entered the cottage, but sat on

the broad seat in the porch, and, as it

was generally in the evening when he

came, he was pretty certain of finding

Haggart there smoking his pipe.

At that time of the day, too, Kate gen-

erally came out to see him, and, as the

young squire's spell of rest none the less

agreeable.

The talk, at first, was almost invari-

ably concerning the inexplicable

mystery, to discover a clue to which

every effort seemed unavailing. It had

heretofore been the young squire's con-

viction that the unfortunate tinker knew

anything of the murder; and it was not

without reason that the man was arrested.

By this time the young squire had, of

course, heard of the "voice" the tinker

had spoken of, and the mocking laugh

of the invisible being who claimed to

be the killer of his father. Frank Beech-

croft's father, but his grandfather as

well, but he professed no belief in it.

The tinker, he said, "either must

have imagined it, or, there being no

other way of accounting for the crime,

he had wickedly and willfully added this

superstitious colouring."

That the same villain who did the

first horrible deed did the second

as well, seems possible enough," said

the young squire, with a sigh; "but

it is simply childish to attribute it to

the supernatural. Tell me it was a

devil double-dyed, and I can believe

it readily enough. What say you, Mr.

Haggart?"

A devil double-dyed, assented the

blind man, placidly puffing at his pipe.

to speak the words calmly, but his pipe

in his mouth, his emotion was

such that the pipe was bitten

between his clenched teeth,

and the bowl, broken in falling, scat-

tered the fiery ashes on the ground.

Frank Beechcroft extinguished them

with his foot, as he made answer:

"Oh, it is nothing to be alarmed at,

my good fellow. It is a little mys-

tery, but it conveys the mes-

sage to me, nor was there any diabo-

lical laugh accompanying it. It came

to me in a letter without a signature.

And, oddly enough," he continued, as

he felt in a breast pocket, "oddly

enough it was a woman's hand, although

there is an attempt to disguise it. It

was not posted, but put into the letter-

box at the lodge-gates."

"That, sir," Kate Haggart re-

marked, with her eyes eagerly watch-

ing the young squire as he searched for

the letter among a dozen others,

"could make it appear as though it

had been written by some one in the

neighbourhood."

The blind man said nothing, but his

interest was so intense—perhaps, it

was because in his secret heart he had

a suspicion that the young squire was

really "forlorned"—that, as he

leaned on the heavy rustic table, he

communicated to it the trembling of

his arms, and it creaked complacently.

"I have no doubt that such was the

case," the young man replied to her

remonstrance. "Some foolish old lady or

other who has had a dream about me,

I shouldn't wonder, and thinks she

is selected by Providence as the

instrument of my deliverance. Here it

is—there is not much of it. You are

welcome to read it if you please, Miss

Haggart."

She placed the letter in her hands.

The little table creaked more than

ever, and Blind Haggart's ears seemed

to stand rigidly from his head, they so

hungered to hear what the letter said.

But instead of reading out what was

written, no sooner had Kate unfolded

the paper than it fell from her hands,

and with a terrified cry, she fled into

the house.

Haggart started from his seat, and

clutched the young squire by the arm.

"Tell me!" he exclaimed, hoarsely,

"what is in the letter that frightened

her? Let me see it!"

And, with a sudden consciousness

of how nearly he had betrayed himself,

he covered his face with his hands.

"That is how my cruel affliction

mocks me!" he ejaculated with a husky

utterance. "There are times when I

need my precious sight so much that I

forget I am blind. But the letter—the

letter, squire! Read it out to me!"

"No! I will not do that," returned

the young gentleman in tones that

betokened how much this unexpected

scene distressed him. "Your dear

daughter may be within hearing, and

we must not make bad worse. It was

a fool to show the meaningless nonsense

at all. So much for it!"

And the blind man heard him do

it—he tore the letter into fragments

and threw them away.

He lingered a little while longer as

though in hope that Kate would return

to the porch, and then, bending Haggart

in view, he saw her slight figure

what had occurred, took his departure,

more than once looking back as though

it would not have surprised him to see

a face at the upper window. Presum-

ably, he was not disappointed. There

was no one to observe the lower-
lied action. There was no living creature

in view, but her slight figure

as the young squire looked back for

the third time, he faced about and raised

his hat and kissed his hand.

he was hot-headed and impetuous, and

worse sin of all—in the eyes of the

surrounding gentry, that is to say—he

had not the least respect for the game

laws!

To put it in other words, though his

wife knew little or nothing of it, he

was one of the most daring and per-

sistent poachers known for twenty

miles round. The next desperado of

his type was Roland's own brother

Robert, who lived at Everleigh, some

nine miles from Amblethorpe.

But though it was notorious that he

was the guiding spirit in three-fourths

of the ravages among the hare and

pheasants committed on the Beech-

croft and neighbouring estates, he was

clever and cunning enough to escape

detection. But at last Roland Brand's

luck failed him.

He had arranged with three other

young fellows, one of them being his

brother Robert, for a rare night's

sport up in Beechcroft Woods, but

somehow the keepers got information

of the projected expedition, and were

prepared.

The result was a sanguinary conflict.

There were five keepers against the

four poachers, and no doubt, making

sure that the capture of the latter

would be an easy matter, old Squire

Geoffrey Beechcroft accompanied his

men.

The squire was a strict game pro-

server, and no one in the county had

so many men to be sent to

prison for poaching.

As already intimated, Squire Geoffrey

was a hard man and sternly just. He

held to the opinion that the creatures

he preserved for his own sport and that

of his grand friends were as much his

private property as the money in his

pocket, and he was not at all disposed

to share the spoils with the poachers.

And those found robbing him, even

though the value of the theft was the

merest trifle, were punished with the

utmost rigour of the law. Consequently,

Squire Beechcroft was as cordially

hated by the poaching fraternity as a

proud and haughty landowner could

be.

Poachers and keepers were, of course,

armed on the night of the deadly

encounter in Beechcroft Woods, and the

squire himself carried a gun. The four

men taken in the act were surrounded,

and, refusing to yield, the fight began.

Roland Brand was recognised by the

squire.

Capture that villain!" he ex-

claimed when the conflict had grown

most furious. "Club him, men! Bring

him down somehow. Five

pounds to the man who takes Roland

Brand!"

Roland, who, with his back to a tree,

was bravely defending his brother, who

had been prostrated by a shot in the

thigh, saw the most powerful of the

keepers rushing towards him with his

gun upraised, and, as the butt of it

descended with terrific force on his

shoulder, his own piece flew off, and

the woe-fell shot through the

breast.

After that ensued panic and a sur-

render, and the four poachers being

tried for the murder, Roland Brand

was hanged, and his brother Robert

transported for fourteen years.

Robert was married and had one

child, a girl. His sorrowing wife

brought the little thing with her when

she was allowed to have a last inter-

view with her convict husband before

he was sent away. She was a woman

of relentless disposition and vindictive

as he was.

It was the hope of vengeance here-

after that more than anything upheld

them at the moment of parting.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Though every care will be taken to ensure the

accuracy of replies, the editor cannot accept any

responsibility for accidental errors. Questions

received for consideration will be answered

as far as possible. Correspondents are requested

to send their communications to the editor

in plain language, and to avoid all

unnecessary details. Communications should be

sent to the editor in plain language, and to

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...of Bumps.—A phraseologist "the love of a fullness in front of the And to think that up to the impression that it was the fulness of the wind out of the thing science it, to be sure, stand."—The cabman has with the prevailing spirit appears determined to stand by his oppressors by striking complaint that he "drives" a certainly be somewhat harsh to rank luxury to double the is Never Likely to make long Glaziers—Because they without having their glass. stenacity.—Welcome to a nation in struggling to raise the nationate Tripper.—A Duet to landings "he "bark," he would-be coming down's nalline, you have heard any why, what do you think of the equalize! Well, now, do the session of you call people, and call counterpane. sir, your teeth are indeed nice—tricked all over the making, but have you been at or kicked in the mouth nt (articulating with some I have been taking a few ch a cool collected darling existence," said Scraphine Why, when she said down on that she said was, "Ready to assertive and most dread et another girl would have a duet between a storm fog- quite explosion would have bed the pinnacles of fame, to kick down the ladder by ment, he gratefully acknowl- as of his (Lieutenant) Stairs, rk may be a pleasant amuse- are not quite certain of the ouths, you are apt to tickle at of your moustache, and in- sucking business. Then it's n, if one of her hairpins goes it worse is it if you catch by mistake, and from pak- k, shake out her false teeth ment, and smush "em into awful, isn't it just!

ER CENSURED.
at Croydon on Thurs- dy of a child named aged 8 weeks, who died as stated that deceased 4lb., was extremely eeatly neglected.—The sing a witness, said in his mind that the child died from starvation.— a verdict that the de- although congestion of the although no definite e made against the e man, for whom she keeper, they censured

ER & COMPY.
HOUSE
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MUMPH!
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DOW!
DOW-BOOMS!
COMMERCIAL-ROAD,
L. R.
AND AS
DOOR, DEPTFORD, S.E.;
ALSO
ILLINGTON, N.
LE & CO.
COURT-ROAD, LONDON.
CARPETS.
CARPETS from lbs.
CARPETS. £1000 in Stock.
CARPETS.—These Carpets were by Hecars, MAPLE and CO. in were often increased for some al artistic, durable, and yet quite asure are an upstart, because he said he having been told, while they demand.
CARPETS.—As many institutions of of very inferior character, and most unsatisfactory in wear, are called Mrs. MAY and CO. say that WOODSTOCK CARPETS only from them.
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CARPETS from 60s.
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CARPETS.—Extra heavy for hard wear, £121 by yds., 50s.—List of other CARPETS.—Very best, first-class reception—order—£121 list. sizes free on application.
from 5s. 6d.
10/100 in Stock.
REDSTEADS.
which seldom numbers less than strong. Redsteads for youths of old Black and Brass Redsteads. J. M. Handstone Redsteads from Black-worn Handstone Redsteads from 5s. 6d. All bedding man- remises, and guaranteed pure and
FOR EXPORTATION.
O'S FURNISHING ESTABLISH- is largest in the world. Across of the display of articles Redsteads. Novelties every day of the year. No family ought to miss this collection of household re- one of the sights in London. As an unusual advantage is offered, all goods are packed on the packers—named Redsteads, and St. Beaverton on Black

THE M.P.

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for cash, or upon gradual payments £1 per month. - COV-
MACINIST CO., Ltd., Works, Coventry; London, 15, Ho-
Vincent; Manchester, 9, Victoria-bldgs. Lists free - [A]

REQ.	BORN
ORMONDE CYCLES.	
STEAL	SUT O

JACK ALLROUND.

"Please give me a good and simple process for pickling or preserving new laid eggs so that they will keep good and be fit to eat at Christmas," writes "J. W." There are innumerable fancies about the keeping of eggs, many of which have proved good in practice, but really new laid eggs are the best source of failure is the habit of gathering the eggs for a week or two or even more before they are preserved, and then those that are a day, a week, or a fortnight old, are equally designated as "new laid eggs," are packed away together. The opening of these eggs a few months later is not a pleasurable experience at the breakfast table. An egg ought not to be more than three full days old before preserving if it is to be kept for any length of time. You may expect good results from either of the following pickles. Get a pound or two of quicklime, pour a gallon or a gallon and a half of boiling water over this, stir it up well, and leave it till next day, pour off the clear saturated lime water, leaving the sediment below. Pack your eggs carefully in a glazed earthenware pan. When the first layer is down pour in some of the lime water, and so continue, avoiding carefully the least jar or crack on the eggs you pack them, and let them be well covered with a tablespoonful of salt to prevent frecking. Keep the pan of eggs in the cellar, but slightly raised from the floor upon which it must not rest directly; lay a wooden or slate cover over the pan. Another pickle is made by boiling salt and water together, making the brine strong enough to float an egg; let it boil for a short time, then strain it, and add the sugar, which should have been melted with just as much water as will melt it, mix all well together, and let it cool to lukewarm, then add the yeast, let it stand for twenty-four hours, then bottle.

My correspondent, "Seaside," is anxious to enamel wood. He cannot get a sufficiently smooth surface with enamel paint, and sends me a piece of moulding, evidently done at a regular manufactory, to show what a smooth surface he requires. There are several ways of enamelling wood, but to go into the manufacture of mouldings such as "Seaside" sends would be beyond my province. To prepare the wood for enamelling, make a creamy paint, composed of glue, size, and whiting, give a coat of this to the wood, and when quite dry rub it down with fine glass-paper until quite smooth. If the wood is soft, such as the piece sent me, give it two coats of the grounding, then prepare the enamel by putting two ounces of linseed oil in a pint of boiling water; when dissolved pour in two ounces of flake white, and give the work a coat with a camel-hair brush or a fine brush. If necessary, repeat the process, and give two coats when dry, rub down with pumice powder and felt rubber until perfectly smooth; there must be no grit whatever in the pumice, or scratches will be the result. When you obtain in the above way a perfectly level surface—no easy matter to an inexperienced beginner—rub with a little flake white on the rubber, when polished to your liking in that way, spirit off. You can decorate the work, using stencil patterns, and mixing the colour with white polish.

Complaints of gnats still come to me, and I thank "Peter P." for writing to say he has found a little moist earth at once applied when you feel the pain of the bites will give instant relief; this is good also, he says, for wasp stings. I have also to thank "E. L. H. K.," who has a most efficacious remedy for the application of the lips to the wound and suck it strongly for a minute or two. My correspondent assures us "the poison that affects the skin so powerfully is perfectly harmless if taken internally." There is, however, no necessity to swallow the virus even if sucked out. The sucking process would hardly help. "Angie" writes to me to tell me he has better not try the South Wales waters at present, for "E. L. H. K." tells me "the falls and torrents there at this time of year are infested with a large vicious fly; you pass through swarms of them." They have bitten her hand even when she wore a silk glove, but she cured it instantaneously by sucking; the mark, however, remained for weeks.

There is in possession of Mr. Robert Thomson, Thornhill, an unpublished letter of Thomas Carlyle, addressed by him to his wife while she was staying with Dr. Russell in Thornhill, who is suffering from illness. It reveals the writer in an amiable domestic light. We append the letter in extenso:—"Chelsea (Tuesday), July 27th, 1864.—Dearest.—It was well they kept their Pharisæan Sabbath, and prevented your telling me, what I do not have lightened the gloom of mind. Oh, dear! Oh, dear! I have a little sleep in spite of all the chances and all the kindnesses. Nevertheless, hold on to your milk, to your dieting, to your bathings, under Dr. R.'s direction and the kind lady's nursing. What strange old days (sunk like old ages) you look out upon from your windows there, my poor little heavy-laden woman! Yes; but it is for ever true, 'The Eternal rule above us and in us and round us; and this is not Hell or Hades, but the 'Place of Hope'—the Place where what is right will be fulfilled! And you know too in your way, my own little Jeannie—and you will not and must not forget it; forgetting it one might go mad. I think with you of the Russell, that his wife is probably worth more than that of all the doctors you have yet had. A sound-headed, honest-hearted man, passing his life in silent company with facts, earnestly studying Disease at a thousand bed-sides, with an eye only to knowing and helping it—what a diff. man from one, or from a thousand others, who are always on the stage, and have no time to think of anything except of claptrap, and how they shall get a reputation in a totally stupid world! I beg him very much to survey and investigate your case, and throw what light on it he can. Darkness he will not throw on it; I suppose there is but little light to be got from his own common sense might lead us to. 'Time and the hours' which wear out the roughest day, are what I have looked to from the first. This morning at 8, Ann Craik stole out softly as a dream. I heard her, having been awake and smoking, but said nothing. She has been perfect, poor little soul! nevertheless I am glad to be in perfect solitude; rather I intend to work with double energy; no other resource for me to keep the demons chained in their caves. I have this note from Craik since she went—hardly read it. I had given her the Bank of England last night, which she protested was too good, &c., but in a moment she was gone. The postman came, and I discovered to be right, and to-day I have paid accordingly. Every Monday I am to count and reckon; and will. The girls look fairly promising; and I do not fear mischance on that side. My dog (bed-room) is stripped bare, bed id. off; extremely cool and clean (two words undisciplined) does me no damage. Where I am I am; were my poor sick dear back to me, as by God's blessing she will be, perhaps a little better than the heat goes somewhat. Don't mind writing me above a word when you feel weary; one word (as you say) to keep away worry. Heaven grant it be a good one to-morrow. Adieu, my own dear Jeannie."

I have received from "Frances," a "Troubled Family," "J. B.," "Mary P.," and "F. H. S.," requests for help to get rid of that too common skin disease, ringworm, or "Tinea." One correspondent says:—"My children have had it for the last six months, and although I take them to a doctor every week, and he gives me carbolic oil, they do not seem to get better." Another writes:—"It has been on and on in my little family for some time, and is going to ruin the hair of some of them, and is in the blood." The nasty disease, which is caused by a microscopic parasitic plant, is not only stubborn, but very contagious. Debility of constitution, neglect of cleanliness, or anything that creates a morbid condition of the hair follicles, or contagion, allows the growth to take place. Strict attention to local and general cleanliness must be observed; open-air exercise and good diet are indispensable while attacking the growth itself. To do this the hair must be cut close, and the crusts that form should be softened and removed by linseed or bread poultices, and by frequent ablutions with strong soft soap, and the scalp covered with an ointment. When the crusts are removed many cases will yield soon to applications of strong tar water dabbed over the affected places, especially if tar pills are given to the patient during the treatment; there is, however, generally speaking, great need of patience if the ringworm has become a standing cure. A short time by cutting the hair close half an inch round each patch, and getting the chemist to make up a solution of thirty grains of iodine and two drachms colourless oil of tar; apply this carefully with a small camel-hair brush to the affected parts only, and when you have done this, rub the patch with a strong carbolic ointment; repeat the application in a week. The disease is one not found to yield in all cases to the same treatment. I had a letter from a correspondent some time ago saying that her children had suffered from ringworm for two years, and having utterly failed to get any relief from the several hospitals to which she took them,

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My correspondent, "Seaside," is anxious to enamel wood. He cannot get a sufficiently smooth surface with enamel paint, and sends me a piece of moulding, evidently done at a regular manufactory, to show what a smooth surface he requires. There are several ways of enamelling wood, but to go into the manufacture of mouldings such as "Seaside" sends would be beyond my province. To prepare the wood for enamelling, make a creamy paint, composed of glue, size, and whiting, give a coat of this to the wood, and when quite dry rub it down with fine glass-paper until quite smooth. If the wood is soft, such as the piece sent me, give it two coats of the grounding, then prepare the enamel by putting two ounces of linseed oil in a pint of boiling water; when dissolved pour in two ounces of flake white, and give the work a coat with a camel-hair brush or a fine brush. If necessary, repeat the process, and give two coats when dry, rub down with pumice powder and felt rubber until perfectly smooth; there must be no grit whatever in the pumice, or scratches will be the result. When you obtain in the above way a perfectly level surface—no easy matter to an inexperienced beginner—rub with a little flake white on the rubber, when polished to your liking in that way, spirit off. You can decorate the work, using stencil patterns, and mixing the colour with white polish.

Complaints of gnats still come to me, and I thank "Peter P." for writing to say he has found a little moist earth at once applied when you feel the pain of the bites will give instant relief; this is good also, he says, for wasp stings. I have also to thank "E. L. H. K.," who has a most efficacious remedy for the application of the lips to the wound and suck it strongly for a minute or two. My correspondent assures us "the poison that affects the skin so powerfully is perfectly harmless if taken internally." There is, however, no necessity to swallow the virus even if sucked out. The sucking process would hardly help. "Angie" writes to me to tell me he has better not try the South Wales waters at present, for "E. L. H. K." tells me "the falls and torrents there at this time of year are infested with a large vicious fly; you pass through swarms of them." They have bitten her hand even when she wore a silk glove, but she cured it instantaneously by sucking; the mark, however, remained for weeks.

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF CARLYLE.

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THE STRAND IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The Strand Improvement Bill came before the London County Council, on a report of the parliamentary committee. The report sets forth the amendments which had been made in the bill by the hybrid committee of the House of Commons, by whom it had been considered, and while asking for the instructions of the council as to the further prosecution of the bill, recommended "that the bill as reported to the House of Commons be proceeded with."—Mr. Harrison, the chairman of the committee, moved that the report be received, with the exception of this recommendation. Mr. Costelloe moved that the recommendation be adopted, and that it be an instruction to the committee that the Strand Improvement Bill be not further proceeded with this session. The committee of the House of Commons had left the council in an impossible position, because they had thrown them back on recoupment without enlarging their limits of deviation, as to enable them to take in for the purposes of recoupment the property on the south side of the Strand. The Metropolitan Board of Works in the course of their improvements, which were of a very diversified character, spent £2,664,000 in compensation for the taking of property, and the recommendation of recoupment was to the Metropolitan Board of Works and to improve the Strand at the same time. Mr. Leon seconded the amendment, and remarked that a question of principle was involved in this matter, as the council had resolved that without betterment they intended to make permanent improvement in London. Mr. Benson declared himself to be in favour of betterment, but he supported the recommendation of the committee. Mr. Lawson admitted that the principle of betterment was equitable, practicable, and justifiable. He believed that the majority of the members of the House of Commons' committee who had introduced the bill, in spite of party prejudice, would be ready to affirm that it was a just manner of assessing the special charge for special benefit, provided circumstances would allow of it. The closure was applied, and there voted—For the amendment, 49; against, 39; majority, 10. The result was received with satisfaction, and a vote of thanks was given to the committee, with instructions to bring it up to the council at a future date.

THEFT OF MINIATURES FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

It is stated that two miniature paintings by Miss M. Josephine Gibson have been stolen from the Royal Academy. One, a portrait of Mr. C. H. Crompton Roberts (No. 1,436 in the catalogue), was stolen about 3 p.m. on Monday, May 19th, and the other, a portrait of Mr. J. L. B. (No. 1,437), was stolen about 4 p.m. on the same day. The stolen paintings were found hanging from the top of the frame being left. This miniature was recovered a few days afterwards, it having been pledged before five o'clock on the afternoon on which it was stolen. The thief told the pawnbroker it was a portrait of his father, and that it had been hanging in a lady's chateau, and he had accidentally wrung it off. It has now been replaced, and protected by a glass case. Last Monday another miniature disappeared—a portrait of Mrs. Edgar Bowring (No. 1,543 in the catalogue). This robbery took place about noon, there being, it is said, a detective in the room at the time.

INTERTEMPERANCE AND DEATH.

Coroner Cartier held an inquest at Woolwich, on the body of James Drew, aged 38, a dairyman, of Vanbrugh Cottage, Plumstead Common-road. The case was a singular one. The deceased appeared to have been drinking for some time, although his mother stated that more recently he had been sober. On the morning of the 25th ult., at a quarter to one, Police-constable Burgess, 76 R., found the deceased lying in the road under the wall of his garden. Asked what was the matter, he said that he was sitting on the wall, and turning round to bid a friend good night fell on the footpath, hurting his leg. He was, according to the witnesses, in the habit of sitting on the wall, which, from the pathway, was 5 ft. high. On the garden side the height of the wall was only 2 ft. It was stated that after the accident the deceased examined the footpath, and on the occurrence, saying he was lacing his boot on the wall when he overbalanced himself. The constable said that he had often seen the deceased sitting on the wall the worse for drink and sometimes asleep. Dr. Boulton stated that when admitted to the infirmary the deceased was in a state of delirium tremens, and died on the 28th ult. from exhaustion. The post mortem showed the effects of chronic intemperance. The coroner remarked that the deceased was his own enemy, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death by falling from a wall.

A LETTER FROM EMIN PACHA.

The sister of Emin Pacha, who resides in his native town of Neisse, has received a letter from the explorer, dated Mrugoro, May 15th. Emin, as is known, set out from Bagamoyo on April 26th. The two officers of the expedition are Lieutenants Langheld and Dr. Stuhlmann. During the first day of the expedition was difficult. The rain fell in torrents, and deep mud made the march an arduous one. The bearers, each laden with fifty or sixty pounds, were often knee deep in the mud, and repeatedly fell. Emin lost many of his people during these marches. Some died of exhaustion, and others threw down their loads and ran off. On May 15th the expedition arrived at Mrugoro and encamped in a good place. Emin's tent was pitched with the flag and the gun in front. The arms were arranged in readiness, and the ammunition, provisions, and the goods for barter placed in three heaps, each protected by tarpauline. Every morning Lieutenant Langheld drills the people and the loads. The non-commissioned officers share the work between them, one takes the loads and bearers, another looks after the soldiers and the three horses and several good donkeys which form part of the expedition. A third supervises the commissariat. Every morning and evening the officers make their reports and orders are given. The officers and non-commissioned officers take meals together with Emin Pacha. When they are able Emin and Dr. Stuhlmann collect specimens.

John Burns has refused an offer of £20 for his famous straw hat from a publican, and he says he would have refused a million pounds, because he knew that it was only a straw hat, and he would not have sold it for a million pounds, and so increase a demoralising trade. A school teacher, near Dawson, Gu., having instructed a pupil to purchase a grammar, the next day received a note, thus worded, from the child's mother:—"I do not desire for Lulu shall engage in grammar as I prefer her to spend her time in learning her how to spell and write properly myself. I have went through two grammars and can't say as they did me no good. I prefer her engage in German and drawing and vocal music on the piano."

BABY FARMING AT FULHAM.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.
Matilda Muncy, the widow of an architect, living at 13, Reporter-road, Fulham, was charged on remand, at the Wandsworth Police Court, with causing the death of Evelyn Marsh, the infant daughter of Sophie Marsh, a single woman, of Lockwood Cottages, Barnes. A coroner's jury had returned a verdict of manslaughter against the accused, who was arrested in consequence. Mr. Bodkin, in opening the case for the prosecution, said it was the intention of the treasury to inquire into the death of other children with a view of preferring other charges of a similar character against the prisoner, who was now charged with causing the death of the child by negligently attending it at its birth and feeding it improperly. Sophia Marsh saw an advertisement in a newspaper stating that women could be attended to in their confinement, at 13, Reporter-road. She went to the house in consequence, and arranged with the prisoner to pay 12s. 6d. a week, and 10s. weekly in addition for extra attention required during the time of her confinement, and subsequent illness. A child was born on May 7th, and five days afterwards the prisoner was the only person who attended to the baby. She took the sole charge of the child, and no one else interfered with it. On the 12th of May Sophia Marsh saw the child and noticed that the eyes were red and sore. The prisoner's attention was drawn to the condition of the child's eyes, and she stated that she would look after them. Mr. Thomas, who, when before the coroner, admitted that he was not a registered medical practitioner, and an assistant to Dr. Davis, who was in the habit of attending her (the prisoner's) establishment. Mr. Thomas saw the child and sent some lotion to bathe the eyes, and on the 15th of May the sixth morning after the birth the mother noticed the child to be in an emaciated and exhausted condition, and apparently wasting away. She insisted on feeding the child herself. The prisoner sent up some milk, but it made the child sick, and it had the same effect upon her when she took it. The milk was impregnated with the flavour of onions, and had no doubt been prepared in a saucepan used for the boiling of onions. The child never picked up, and was taken to a house at Barnes, where it died on 23rd May. The child was sixteen days old, and barely weighed 5 lb., and the doctor who made the post mortem examination stated that the cause of death was malnutrition accelerated by improper feeding and attention. The mother was called, and corroborated the opening statement of the learned counsel. She had not concluded her evidence, however, when Mr. Denman ordered a further remand.

THE IRISH EXHIBITION LIABILITIES.

In the Queen's Bench Division, before Justices Denman, Smith, and Charles, the case of Collingridge and another v. Gladstone, was brought by Messrs. Collingridge against Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., Lord A. Hill, M.P., Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., Dr. Ernest Hart, and others, to recover £248 in respect of printing for the Irish Exhibition held at Olympia in 1883, the defendants being members of the executive committee. The defendants denied that they ever undertook any personal liability. At the trial before Mr. Justice Mathew the jury found for the plaintiffs for the full amount, but the learned judge left the parties to move a divisional court for judgment, which they now did, both sides claiming to have the case referred to the arbitrators for the amount claimed.

A DISORDERLY VESTRY MEETING.

In the Queen's Bench Division, before Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wills, in the matter re the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, the case of Walter Q. C. moved for a rule calling upon the vicar of St. Botolph, Aldgate, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue directing him to hold a vestry meeting for the election of churchwardens. The question to be raised was the validity of the election of a gentleman named John J. Lawrence, who was elected on the 15th of April the annual meeting for the election of churchwardens was held, with the vicar in the chair. The vestry clerk was reading the minutes of the last meeting, when the churchwarden in question entered and insisted upon presiding over the meeting. The vicar pointing out that it was his right to do so, the churchwarden took the chair, and insisted upon conducting the business of the meeting. As soon as the minutes had been read the churchwarden insisted upon retaining them, and this led to considerable confusion. 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The Political Situation.

Saturday will long be remembered by

A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY.
It seemed as though there would never
be an end to the arrivals. The Duke of
Londonderry, Lord Salisbury, Sir
K. Rollet, M.P., were the names in order.
Then came Lord Barrington, Mr. Whitmore,
M.P., Mr. Gainsford Bruce, M.P., and Mr.
Bruce, Mr. R. G. Webster, M.P., a Mr.
Wesley, Mr. E. Moon (the candidate
for St. Patrick's), Mr. J. E. O'Connell
(candidate for Hoxton), Mr. F. Begg, who hopes
to unseat Mr. Beaufoy in Kenning
when the time comes, Mr. Boyd
M.P., Mr. B. Hoare, M.P., Mr. B.
Graham, and Mr. J. F. Wilson (candidate
respectively for St. Pancras and
Hoxton). Lord and Lady Lewisham, Admiral
Maine, M.P., Earl Stanhope, Lord and Lady
Limerick, Mr. Tomlinson, M.P.,
J. E. Kelly, M.P., Mr. Rankin,
M.P., the Earl of Belmore,
Barnard, M.P., Sir J. W. Colcomb, M.P.,
and Lady Colcomb, Sir H. de Bat
and Mr. Moatita, the well-known members
of the grand council of the Primrose League.
It was not until the corridor was uncomfortably
crowded that an "ambulance" arrived from
the "Gaiety" to bring Mr. Balfour.
The Chief Secretary for Ireland

Mr. Balfour's Speech.

The vote of confidence having been carried amid loud cheers, Mr. Balfour, on rising to reply was received with such enthusiasm that the cheering and waving of the white flag continued for some minutes. He said those present he just shown by the enthusiastic manner in which they had responded to the resolution what was the confidence they reposed in His Majesty's Government. He said that the Government of the Government were labourers for that Union which they were called into existence to preserve. He learned from the morning papers that the Unionist Government was lowering its flag. (Laughter.) He did not think it was borne out by the unionist and extraordinary demonstration which was now addressing. (Cheers.) But he had it on the authority of many newspapers and not least of one which he always was well entertained if not well provided with *United Ireland* (laughter)—that things were not going well with the Unionist Government. He thought *United Ireland*, giving ex-

WORK OF THE SESSION.

In denying that the session had been barren one, he pointed out that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had removed a portion of the tax duties and that he had reduced the income tax; that he had reduced the provisions for the poor, and that he had provided for the world provision, pensions for the police and better lodgings for the Army. In this session the Government had attempted to solve, and succeeded in solving, one of the most difficult educational questions that had ever been brought before the House. He had done the which their predecessors failed to do, but the doing of which they were bound to approve. Was that nothing? Yes, it was nothing. Sir William Harcourt said that they had endowed the publicans (Laughter.) Well, a very interesting conversation between the telligent foreigner and some member of the Unionist party, and he should imagine the intelligent foreigner would say, "Well, but is it true? Have you endowed the publicans, or have you not?" He would not know. "Why?" What was the answer? It was untrue; but Sir William Harcourt and Sir William Hamilton's friends had said it was true for the last six weeks, and that was almost as bad (Laughter.) Now, surely, when they had done this, they had not done the which they had endowed the publicans, and on the other side of the balance the catalogue of public services he had referred to, it was absurd to suppose that upon the first of these questions the Unionist Government and the Unionist party should feel that the telligent foreigner was right (Cheer.) But they must not suppose that he had dwelt so long upon the episodes of the last few weeks because he thought them important. He had dwelt upon them because he thought them unimportant. He had asked them

HOLBURN WORKING MEN AT
APSLEY HOUSE.

DISCOVERY OF A SKELETON

It was reported on Saturday that an inspector of the K Division of police, had discovered a human skeleton in the cellar of a house, 10, High-street, Bow. Some constables were requisitioned and the remains were removed pending their examination by a medical man.

A the offices, No. 57, Park-street, Grosvenor square. The report stated that considerable

Nellie Verge, aged 9 years, residing at 41, Commercial-road, Lambeth, while climbing a pile of timber fell and sustained a concussion of the brain. She was admitted to the Elizabeth Ward at St. Thomas's Hospital.

son, the Rev. W. H. R. Connor.

not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

3-(CONTINUED).

our county councillors, on the motion of Mr. COSTELLO, rejected the proposal made by their own Parliamentary committee to proceed with the Strand Improvement Bill as amended by the House of Commons. This result was due, of course, to the action of the "Progressist" majority of

the council. "By an unfortunate development of affairs," said Mr. COSTELLO, "the bill had come out of the Commons' committee in such a shape that it was impossible for them to do justice to the metropolitan ratepayer and to improve the Strand at the same time." The

"unfortunate development" which Mr. COSTELLO deplored is nothing more nor less than the rejection by the committee of the beloved principle of "betterment," upon which the council has pinned its faith. Without betterment, said Mr. LEON, who seconded Mr. COSTELLO, the

council had resolved to make no permanent improvement in London. Because then, the council has wisely been refused its own way by Parliament, and cannot try its 'prentice hand on the execution of the crude and undigested scheme upon which it desired to start. London must suffer

It is really monstrous that the metropolis should be compelled to go without improvements which are urgently required simply because the County Council is at loggerheads with Parliament. As the council is, evidently, severely sulky, and as Parliament is not at all likely to submit to such a situation, it is not surprising that the Government have decided to take the matter into their own hands.

to being ordered about by the "Progressists" on the council, London in general, and the Strand in particular, the guest would wait until the deadlock be terminated somehow, but how, or when, it is impossible to say. Now, perhaps, London is beginning to realise the extraordinary value of

that much-abused source of income, the coal dues. The coal dues have gone for ever, and with them, unfortunately, has gone that valuable series of metropolitan improvements on a most generous scale which were the glory of the Board of Works whatever the defects of that body.

may have been. Had it not been for the pedantic fussiness of the Radicals, a tax which was only felt by a small body were able to pay it would still have been available for metropolitan improvement. And it is, we must stand still, since our Progressist councillors will not permit us

A WORD TO THE POSTMEN.
A statement has been made public, on the authority of a news agency, which we should only be too glad to disbelieve were there any adequate ground for doubting it.

the accuracy of the intelligence. It would appear that on the occasion of the Po-Office jubilee conversation, on Wednesday evening, the staff on duty at the Central Telegraph Office, which numbered upwards of 400 persons, assembled in the central gallery to await a signal to

received from South Kensington for cheering the QUEEN. The signal having been received, and the superintendent having called for three cheers for the QUEEN, total silence was maintained, followed, after a few moments, by a general groan. The call for cheers for Mr. RAIKES was

similarly received, the groaning being louder than before. The clerks are reported to have said that, as we entirely believe they have no feeling of disloyalty to his MAJESTY, but merely refused to cheer at a protest against their treatment at the hands of their official superiors.

Now, our readers will recollect that the *People* has never hesitated to support the just claims of the Post Office employees in so far as the public interests have permitted. We have, in fact, fought the battles of the Post Office employees again and again in these columns, recognising

as we always shall recognise, the arduous nature of their duties and the value of those duties to the public. But we do not for that, hesitate to tell our readers that the Post Office that if they think that they will do themselves any good by such objectionable methods as that of groaning

the name of the QUEEN, they grievously mistaken. Public opinion is certainly be alienated from them if legitimate ventilation of their grievances is supplemented by insulting demonstrations against her MAJESTY. What some of our Radicals would like to p

many persuade themselves, disloyalty, or the appearance of it, is no passport to popular sympathy in this country. The recent proceedings in Hyde Park have done something to turn away popular favour from the Post Office employees, and if that supplement riotous public meetings.

Union open insult to the Crown and
n pre- authorities of their department, they
is damage their own cause more than t
the that it probably imagine.

SATURDAY'S DEMONSTRATION
Even the most grudging Gladston
before those who

must confess that the Unionist demonstration at the Crystal Palace was a splendid success. Whether we regard the number who attended, their social quality, their intelligence, or their genuine enthusiasm, this grand gathering compares well

A MILITARY DIVORCE SUIT.—**MRS. THOMAS** (SHEEN CITIZEN).—There were five cross-petitions in this suit. In the first the wife prayed for the dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the cruelty and misconduct of her husband with a native woman, and the husband, Captain Percy Edward Henderson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, denied the allegations against him, and in his petition charged his wife with misconduct. The co-respondent Thomas, who was engaged in the Indian Telegraph Department, from whom damages were claimed.—Mr. Hall, for the wife, said he did not intend to offer any evidence until he heard Mr. Henderson's petition. Mr. Lloyd Hart, for the husband, said the petition was originally filed in September, 1897. The parties were some time in July, 1894, at St. Saviour's, Jersey. The husband was an officer in the Bengal Staff Corps, and they lived together afterwards at various stations in India, under the orders that the husband might fulfil his duties in the Civil Service in India. In 1890 Mrs. Henderson complained of being ill, and said she must return to England to obtain good medical advice. The husband consented, and on the 15th of January, 1887, Mrs. Henderson left India. Mr. Thomas, a mutual friend, sailing on the same ship, told Captain Henderson nothing more about the complaints his wife had made of illness until the 7th of July in the same year, when Mrs. Henderson filed a petition charging her husband with cruelty and also with misconduct with various Indian women. In January Henderson sailed for home, and in September, 1887, he came back in the following August. He obtained leave of absence and came to England. Inquiries were made, which resulted in his obtaining certain information of his wife's misconduct with Thomas, and consequently he filed an amended answer to his wife's petition, in which, in denying it, he alleged that he had been informed by his wife of her misconduct with Thomas. His wife denied the proposition alleging that Thomas had miscondacted herself with Thomas. Captain Henderson had to return to India, and prior to his leaving England he was examined on commission.—Mr. Hart, for the husband, said he understood that the wife did not defend herself through fear, but against her Captain Henderson.—The evidence of Captain Henderson, taken on commission, was then read. It was to the effect that he was now an assistant-commissioner in India, and that he and his wife were married in Jersey at the date mentioned by the learned counsel. There was no issue of the fact. The evidence of a native servant was also read, which gave direct testimony to misconduct between Mrs. Henderson and Mr. Thomas.—Mr. Abrahams, for the co-respondent, said he had no question to ask.—His lordship told the jury that if damages they were asked for, they were not to put the co-respondent for immoral conduct; they were to consider the damage petitioner had sustained by the loss of her wife, and then say what sum would compensate him for that loss.—The jury assessed the damages at £150.—His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs, and ordered the damages to be paid forthwith.

FLOYD V. FLOYD AND FLOYD V. FLOYD AND SNOW.—In this cross suit, heard in the Divorce Court, the wife sought a divorce on reason of the cruelty and adultery of her husband. In his petition the husband alleged that the wife was guilty of adultery with the co-respondent, against whom damages were claimed. Answer was filed denying the charge. Mr. Lynden Bell appeared for the wife; Mr. Underwick, Q.C., for the respondent; and Mr. Willis, Q.C., for the co-respondent. Mr. Bell said that at the date of the marriage, in 1869, the wife had a substantial business as a trunk maker in the Old Kent-road. Three years after marriage he commenced to assault his wife, and his behavior ultimately led to their separation. Mrs. Floyd, the petitioner, said she was married to her present husband in 1871, and was then aged nineteen years and six months. Her husband was older than she, and she thought he was a widower. He had eight children by his first wife and he had eight by her. After being married for some years she found he was very jealous, and even would not allow her to go out to see her friends. She very seldom saw him, and he was frequently drunk and hestruck her. In 1887, he was convicted of the Kingston Police Court of an aggravated assault upon her, when she was granted separation order, and he was ordered to pay £3 per week. She then went to live with her brother at Poplar. After being away from her husband for some months, on his begging her to come back and promising to behave differently, she turned to him. That would be in month of February, 1889. They went well enough for a week or two, but so that he was as bad as ever, and struck her several times. For an hour on the 14th May, 1889, he carried out a violent attack upon her, and she fled to her mother. When he returned home he refused to admit that he had done anything wrong. She had not lived with him since. A woman named Reynolds once called at her house to see her husband. Her husband at that time denied all knowledge of her, but afterwards on her finding a bundle of clothes belonging to her, he admitted knowing her.—By Mr. Underwick: She had never assaulted her husband. On one occasion she did hit a pot at him, but it did not strike him.—He never used violent language towards her. No.—Have you ever called him a beast? Yes, I have called him a beast, because he called me a slut and a scoundrel. Have you ever called him a bald-headed beast? I may have done. (Laughter.) Evidence was then given of visits of Floyd to Mrs. Reynolds after his marriage. In the end his lordship pronounced a decree of judicial separation. The question of custody of the children was postponed to another day.

A DISPUTED COAL TRANSACTION.—THE CORPORATION OF SALFORDY. LEVIN MR. JUSTICE CHARLES delivered judgment in this case in the Queen's Bench Division. He said that the plaintiffs sued the defendants for damages, on the ground of fraud and misrepresentation in relation to a contract for supply of coal to the plaintiffs, in respect of which coal the defendant committed to Samuel Hunter, the plaintiff's servant. In the alternative the plaintiffs claimed to recover the amount due to them for delivery of coal. The case was tried at Leeds before Mr Justice Day, and application was now made for a new trial or to enter judgment for the defendant. Motion was dismissed with costs; but was an intimation that there would be an appeal.

MURDER IN THE CRIMINAL COURT—YESTERDAY.—MALICIOUS WOUNDING.—Edward C. O'Connell, was indicted for maliciously wounding George Couchman, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm.—Prisoner a lodger in the house of the prosecutor, and a builder carrying on business in the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell. Upon the night of the 19th he had retired to rest, when he was aroused by a disturbance in the room occupied by the prisoner and his family. Prosecutor detained the cause of the row, and restrained with the prisoner for his conduct. He then threw a chair at the prisoner's abdomen with a fork, inflicting a very serious wound.—In his defence, prisoner accused the prosecutor of putting him

stomach, and said the blow was given in self-defence.—The jury found the prisoner guilty.—He was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

INCENSURABLE BEHAVIOUR.—William Burns, an elderly man of respectable appearance, was indicted for indecently assaulting two little girls, one over, and the other under thirteen years of age.—Mr. Forrest Fulton prosecuted for the Corporation of London, the offence having been committed in Epping Forest, over which the Corporation of London have jurisdiction.—It appears that in consequence of complaints of the conduct of the prisoner he was watched, and he was seen upon Wanstead Flats, where the girls were playing, and he called them to him and behaved in a most disgusting manner to them and he was eventually bound forty fathoms for a similar offence.—The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

—EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE.—Robert Henry — a young man of gentlemanly appearance, and who was stated to be an officer in the army, surrendered to take his trial for having written and published a false, scandalous, and obscene libel on Mr. Forrest Fulton and on Mr. Hall appeared for the defendant.—This case was of a rather remarkable character. In January last an advertisement was inserted in the *Standard* for a situation for a lady manager or lady help, and among other answers that were received to this was one of a most filthy and obscene character, and was inserted on the paper on the pretension that this letter was written by the defendant, and it formed the ground of the present charge against him.—Among the witnesses for the prosecution was Mr. Bernard Abrahams, the solicitor, of Great Marlborough-street, and he stated that he had been counsel for the defendant and that legal proceedings had been commenced against him, and he expressed an opinion that the letters he so received were in the same handwriting as the alleged libels.—In the course of the proceedings it appeared that an anonymous letter was written to Mr. Abrahams purporting to be written by the lady, and he mentioned an appointment to meet him at a certain time outside the Avenue Theatre. Mr. Abrahams, of course took no notice of this letter, but it appeared that the police went to the place indicated, and two persons, who there was no doubt had nothing whatever to do with the letter, were actually seized, and they both were discharged upon the explanations they both gave.—The main, if not the only question at issue in the case was as to the handwriting, and Mr. Inglis, the expert in handwriting, was examined, and stated that he had compared various documents that were admitted to be in the handwriting of the defendant with the letter in question, and the opinion received by Mr. Abrahams, and the expert now said that in his opinion all these documents were in the same handwriting. This witness was examined at considerable length, and he pointed out the various words and letters in the libel and the other documents that were considered to bear witness to the fact that they were written by the same person. Mr. Inglis, in reply to Mr. Avory, said that he was retained for the *Times* in the Parnell inquiry, and he was prepared to have given evidence—similar evidence he had now given—on the genuine handwriting of Mr. Parnell, and the letter in question was afterwards admitted to be forged. He also admitted that on other occasions he had made mistakes in similar cases.—The trial was adjourned.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR FRAUD.—Alexander Denning, 43, agent, was indicted for obtaining money from divers persons by false promises. Mr. Gill prosecuted; Mr. P. Taylor defended.—Prisoner was one of a series of persons recently convicted of obtaining money from divers persons by false promises in London and the suburbs. When those persons were arrested the prisoner, who was stated to be one of the principal swindlers, managed to effect his escape, and it was not until lately that the police obtained information as to his whereabouts. Four cases were gone into in which the prisoner had obtained possession of houses by fraudulent representations, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty.—Prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A WIFE.—Catherine Dove, 38, a well-dressed woman was indicted for administering a certain noxious drug to Charles Dove, her husband, with intent to injure him.—Prisoner's husband had been ill for some time, and she had been eight years. Latterly, quarrels taken place between them, and a few days prior to the 28th ult. prosecutor left home and went to live at Hampstead. Upon the evening of his return, he sent his son, a little boy, to purchase a porter, some of which he had ordered the prosecutor. Shortly afterwards he drank some of the glass, and immediately perceived a burning sensation in the throat. He communicated with the police, and placed himself under the treatment of a medical man, who found the symptoms of those of a violent poison. In the gastric fluid chloride of zinc was found. When charged, the prisoner said her husband was bad, wicked man, who would surely die with his deserts sooner or later.—She denied the charge, and the jury, after hearing some of the evidence, stopped the case.

LAST WEEK'S POLICE.

—Guildhall.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF STEALING A LETT—Sydney Lisbons, 20, clerk of Salisbury-plaistow, was charged with stealing a letter.—The letter was one of George Henry Galt, an accountant, of Moorcraft-street Building, Moorcraft-street, deposited that on the inst. defendant called at his office on some matters in reference to the lease of a business. Witness making a copy of a letter relating that business, and the letter was handed to him, and he was allowed to read the letter and witness handed it to him. After reading it, he said, "It is useless sending it, as I am not authorised by Mr. Fletcher (his employer) to accept what terms I think best." Witness said, "Very well. Of course I will not do it, and, if you are not authorised, then you must drop the matter." Defendant then asked him to give some offer in writing, he might show to a client, but this witness declined to do, and requested the defendant to leave, he himself going into his inner office.—Witness happened to go round, and found the letter in his pocket. He put the letter in his pocket. He put the defendant with it, but he said he had not done it. Witness said he should not leave the letter until he handed back the letter, and defendant made a movement as if he meant to take the paper.—The Clerk: But you said he had got it. Witness: Yes, he had it in his pocket. He was asked his way out of the office. Witness went after him, but failed to find him, and subsequently gave him in custody, and was taken to Old-street Police station, where, however, the inspector declined to take charge, as it was out of his jurisdiction. He was asked if he had any address, and he said he had no address. The prisoner produced was the one which he charged prisoner with stealing, and the terms of agreement in that letter referred to the purchase of the business were not referred to.

which had been agreed the day previous to his writing it." Defendant had not asked him to put the terms in writing. When he handed defendant the letter to read he did not say "This is my offer." Since the theft of the letter it had been stamped.—What did you think was defendant's object in taking the letter? Witness said he thought that he could stamp it stamped and then enforce the agreement.—The Solicitor for the Defence: Yes; that was the object, and now it is stamped we shall enforce it.—The Alderman: This is a case for a jury, but one in which no jury would convict, therefore I dissent from the Prosecution. It was important to have a witness in this position, who prepare drafts of agreement before the actual agreement is drawn up, that they should be protected from this sort of thing when after even a draft is stamped it can be enforced.

Bow-street.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF SHOP-BREAKING.—John Henry Warren, aged 19; John Cross, aged 17; William Lawson, were taken together in breaking into the shop of Messrs. Bailey and Co., perfumers, Cookepur-street, and stealing £26 3s. 9d. in money, and silver goods to the value of £28. Mr. Keith Prynne defended Cross.—It was stated that arms and Cross were employed by the prosecutor in the robbery of the shop. Recently the police reported to Mr. Walker, the manager, that the premises had been broken open, and it was then discovered that a desk, containing the key of the safe, had been forced. The key was abstracted and the safe opened. The money mentioned in the charge and the silver goods were stolen. Suspicion directed to Warren, who was under notice to leave, and he was arrested by Detective-sergeant Beard, of the A Division, after he had purchased clothing, &c., and was ostensibly about to leave London from Victoria Station. He made a statement implicating Cross and the prisoner called Lawson, who now to be Lawson). He declared that Cross had made overtures to him to effect the robbery, and that on the night it was committed he (Warren) had secreted himself beneath a water tank. The shop was secured by Mr. Walker in the ordinary way, and late at night a man came from his shop, and admitted Lawson, who also taking the money and property, trio proceeded to a public-house in Leicester-square and divided the money, afterwards going to Peckham and returning to Westminster. The prisoner Lawson was arrested at the Pavilion Road District. He at first declared that the officer had made a mistake. At the King-street Police Station he was identified by Mr. Brett, of the Admiral Duncan public house, as having gone there, accompanied by two other men, and left a bag. The prisoner afterwards said that he had written a note to the river, and that he did not dispose of the money. While awaiting their examination before Mr. Lushington, the officer Cross heard Cross say, "I only had £2 3s. 6d. out of the job, and I spent that in cabs and booze;" and Lawson said, "If I didn't turn up he would kill me." Some replies similar to those that had been given in answer to the charge, Warren said,—"I bought the clothes with the money I took."—The accused were committed for trial.

SNOOKING CASE OF IMBECILITY.—A woman named Ellen Bird, aged 44, was charged with stealing some gold rings and articles wearing apparel, belonging to her husband, James Bird, aged 12, Great St. Andrew-street.—The prosecutor stated that he had been married to the prisoner for seventeen years. On Christmas last she left home and away four months. On that occasion she robbed him of £7. He condoned that offence as he had five children to rear, and he would make no more complaint against her. She returned and lived with them until the 3rd inst., when she went out in the morning, taking with her her daughter, a child aged eleven, and represented that she was going to the hospital, as "she had a pain in her heart." She did not return, and inquiries at several hospitals showed that she was not there, and no medical treatment was afterwards discovered that she had taken £31m money from under the bed, five gold rings and some clothing her husband had bought her with a view of starting her in a wardrobe business and make a good woman of her. As she did not return he laid an information against her, and on the 10th inst. he saw her on Friday night he saw her in St. John street-road, Clerkenwell, and after watching her saw her join a man and accompany him to a public house. After watching them for a couple of hours he gave her into custody. She denied the charge, and on one occasion threw some cold water over her and drenched her as she was lying in bed.—Prosecutor: I never saw any water on you in my life, except what you wanted washing. The daughter, aged 11, an intelligent-looking child, called, and deposed that on the 3rd inst. she accompanied her mother to a public house, Upper Charlton-street, where she saw a man named James Harvey. Her mother stayed with him that night, and the next nights occupied the same bed. The following nights prisoner and witness slept at a coffee-house. The next evening her mother told her to go to her father's house, and she gave her 3d. to get her bus fare to Oxford-street. The challenger appeared to have lost her way wandered about asking people to direct until after one o'clock in the morning, when she found her way to her father's house. She had not seen her mother since that time. The solicitor for the defence, the office charge of the case, said that a number of pawn-tickets, supposed to relate to the stolen property, were found on her.—She remained for inquiries.

Marlborough-street.

"**THERE'S A DEAR**,"—Margaret Ryan, old lady in rep. from Ireland, was charged with being drunk and riotous in Clavel-street, at half-past eight o'clock on Friday night.—She was hilarious and abusive, at the same time gave her blessing to all sundry who happened to pass by her. Was arrested by Police-constable W. J. Murphy, and sister-in-law, and hurt her face. Mr. Hannay; Well, Mrs. Ryan, what do you say to this?—Mrs. Ryan: Begging nothing. Only I'm very sorry for it; I am. I took like a fit yesterday, and gave me a drop to do me good. I fell off back; but I will leave it to your mercy. I feel very bad, but I don't care. You said I was drunk, but tell you were here?—Ryan: Well, that's a long time ago do have fits at times. Put a fine on me now, there's a dear,—(laughter)—and don't put me to prison, or I'll be dead. (Laughter.)—Sergeant Brower said that the old lady had been in a temper on the occasion, not long ago, she was sent to prison for seven days.—Mrs. Ryan: Forgive me to go, because my sister has sent for me to go back to Ireland, and has promised to give me money. Now, do put a little fine on that's a dear, and beg pardon. (More laughter.)—Mr. Hannay: I'll pay (more laughter.)—Mrs. Ryan: I'll pay (more laughter.)—Mrs. Ryan: I'll pay God's blessing on you. Don't send me to prison; put a small fine on me, and pay it, dear. (Laughter.)—Mr. Hannay: You must go for seven days.—

BLOW FOR THE DEVIL SHUFFLED OUT TO THE COLLAR.

ROW OUTSIDE THE PELICAN CLUB.—James Kendrick, 29, described as a labourer, but known as New Cut, and James Johnson, 21, carver, of Swindon-street, Gray's In-road, were charged with assaulting Detectives Gregory and Storey.—Detective Gregory said that at about twelve o'clock on Tuesday night he and Detective Storey were on duty in a large crowd which had collected outside the Pelican Club, where a boxing contest was going on, when Johnson suddenly struck him on the head with a stick, knocking him to the ground partly stunned. While he was down the other prisoner struck him behind the ear with his fist, and Johnson kicked him on the back. Storey at once took them into custody and brought them before Mr. Magistrate Kendrick. At the station Johnson said that he only wished he had knocked his eyes out.—Detective Storey said that the instant he caught hold of Johnson a number of his friends rushed at him and knocked him down. He, however, kept hold of him out and on recovering his feet got him out of the crowd. The magistrate ordered that Johnson who had had more to drink than was good for him, was standing in the crowd when a "row" took place, and he was struck from behind. Believing the blow to have come from Gregory, he struck him, but did not kick him.—Kendrick could not deny having struck a blow at all, but the magistrate ordered him to pay a fine of 20s., or to go to prison for ten days, and Johnson 40s., or a month.

MARYLEBONE.

ANNOTING A GENTLEMAN.—Louis Watts, 40, described as a dressmaker, of Cumberland street, Piccadilly, was charged before Mr. Cooke, sitting at Bow Street, with knocking at the door of a house in Somerset-street, Portman-square, and uttering obscene language to Mrs. Arthur Sebright.—The prosecutor, a gentleman of no mean rank, said he bought a dog of a man he met in Northumberland-avenue last Saturday. He gave the man £1 as a deposit, and for obvious reasons he deferred paying the balance of £4 until Wednesday. To his mind it was odd that the man did not call on him on the Wednesday. He went home late on Friday evening, where he found the prisoner, a stranger to him, called for his money. In the meanwhile prosecutor had received certain information in regard to the dog, and he refused to pay the woman. She was under the influence of drink, created great disturbance, and used very bad language; and the prisoner was asked by Mr. Sebright into the drawing-room. She, however, became so abusive, that he had to eject her, it requiring great force to do so, as the prisoner is a powerful woman. As he did so she spat in his face three times, and struck him a blow in the eye. He heard her screaming, and he returned to the neighbourhood was in a state of commotion owing to screams. At length she went away, and an hour afterwards she returned, renewed the disturbance, struck and kicked him besides spitting in his face, so he sent for constable and gave her into custody. (Prosecutor) supported her cry that the prisoner said he had to pay the balance. Hearing hard the prisoner in her defence Mr. Cooke ordered her to find one surety of £5 for three months, or in default seven days' imprisonment.

CLERKENWELL.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON THE POLICE.—Thomas M'Hugh, 23, a labourer, giving no address, and Henry Webb, 25, labourer, of Essex-street, Islington, were charged with disorderly conduct and with violently assaulting Police-constable Major, 180, of the Lion-street, Clerkenwell division. There was further charge of assaulting Police-constable Wood, 173 G.—Constable Major said he was called to eject the prisoners from a public-house in Red Lion-street. With some difficulty he got them outside; but they insisted on remaining there, he thought he would have to take them into custody. He seized them by the collar, and he violent blows to the chest, telling him to the ground. Before he could get up Webb struck a kick him about the body, and stamped his throat and neck, causing him great pain. Constable Wood arrived on the spot, and he was immediately attacked by both the men, who struck him several blows, and he continued to receive four or five strokes arriving in time to prevent the prisoners escaping. The prisoners continuing their violent conduct, as far as they were able whilst they were being conveyed to the police station.—Constable Major said he was very much bruised by the blows and he felt relieved, and his head was swollen.—The prisoners were sentenced both men to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour. The prisoners seemed much surprised and chagrined at the sentence.

THAMES.

A WIFE UNFAITHFUL WIFE.—A man complained to Mr. Mead, the presiding magistrate, of a man with whom his wife had misconducted herself. The man in question had been a soldier, and when he left the Army, applicant, at his wife's request, allowed him to lodge in his house. His wife had been guilty of adultery with the man after he was continually coming to the house after her and upsetting the place. He also threatened him. In answer to the magistrate, the applicant said he was living with his wife. The man threatened him last a month ago.—Mr. Mead told him the man again threatened to come at once that court.

West London.

THE STABBY BETTING NUISANCE.—Thor Badger, a commission agent, was charged with causing an obstruction by betting Serjeant Ham, F Division, deposed that Friday afternoon he saw the prisoner in company of three other men outside Clarence public-house, May-street, Fulham. He saw him receive papers from a pocket-book. He also received papers from two other men. Witness walked towards them, and they parted, the prisoner going. May-street. He followed the prisoner, turned round and walked towards him. The prisoner said he would take him into custody. The prisoner said, "Can't you square it?" Witness took him to the station and searched him. He found a number of papers laterally betted, a £10 note, £31 in gold, and £2 16s in silver.—The prisoner admitted receiving seven papers, but denied that there was any obstruction. He was committed to the House of Correction standing there for the first day of £5 was imposed, which the prisoner immediately paid.

Hampstead.

ALLEGED INDECENT ASSAULT.—Kaesner, 31, a respectable Frenchman, giving an address in Farmer, of Brazil, was charged before Mr. B. W. Smith, sitting at Bow Street, with indecently assaulting Mary Badger, aged 20, a seat at The Grove, Hampstead.—The prisoner is a German, and does not thoroughly understand English. He Christian David Hocke and conductor standing there for the evidence.—Mary Badger, who was questioned by the magistrate as to what she knew the nature of an oath, was sworn and said that on Friday evening she was walking through The Grove on her way home from school, and was about to sit down on a path in company with a young man named

two other men girls, and he lay on his knee. He asked her what she had been doing, and she told him she had been half-penny (produced) and then assaulted her. She screamed and struggled, but he would not let her go.—Ward, 418 S., said that he was on duty about forty or fifty yards from the seat. He heard a child screaming, and went to see what was the matter. He met the other children, who told him that the mother had been half-penny. When the prisoner caught sight of witness he released the child, who was sitting on his knee and struggling very hard. He tried to make off, but was taken into custody.—Prisoner denied the charge, and said he was trying to get into conversation with the child in order to see if he had any money. His friends in London, he said, did not wish them to be communicated with.—He was remanded, bail to be taken, himself in £20 and one surety in £10.

Stratford.

A PUNISHING FIRED £10.—Alfred Hyams, the landlord of the "Sumner and Anchor," has a man named, known as Vicarage—name, East Ham, who has been punished for permitting liquor to be consumed on the highway near his premises, contrary to the terms of his licence.—The case for the police was that in consequence of information received, Inspector Allen and Sergeant Mason took observation on the defendant's house at 10, Vicarage-road, Stratford, on June 2nd, and found that a man went into the house without a jug; he came out with a jug and close to the door of the house drank the contents. Four other persons were similarly treated, and twenty other persons, who entered the house without jugs, came out with them and drank the contents in the adjoining Fulham-road. The defendant was drinking, and five jugs were on the footway.—The defence was that there was no evidence as to what the jugs contained, but the bench convicted, and after evidence of a conviction for a similar offence, imposed a penalty of £10 and costs, and endorsed the licence.

KILLING A VALUABLE CAT.—William Downes, a retired shipowner of Fairlop-road, Stratford, was summoned for maliciously killing a Persian cat, valued at £10, the property of Dr. Albert Wilson. Mr. Shahan prosecuted.—Defendant admitted that he killed the cat, but submitted that the cat was one for the county court. He said he did not know to whom the cat belonged, and that he had no intention of killing it. He said that he had no intention of killing it, and that the cat might have been a man for aught he knew.—It was proved that the defendant was heard to say that the cat was Dr. Wilson's, and the bench imposed a fine of 10s. and costs, and made an order for the payment of £10, the value of the cat.—Defendant said he would appeal.

INQUESTS.

STRAWER DEATH OF A LADY.—Dr. D. D. Thomas held an inquest at Paddington on respecting the death of Sophia Ollie Hoggell, aged about 60, a spinster lately residing at 9, Sutherland-place, Haywards-major.—Lucy Ann Keyne, the wife of Major Keyne, of 8, Sunderland-terrace, who identified the body, stated that she deceased died of a heart attack, except for another living at Balbriggan. Deceased was possessed of a good deal of property. Lately she had been eccentric and given intemperance. Her sister Lucy died in 1888, and from that time she had refused to take her food and was prostrate with grief.—Alfred Hutton, the landlady, said that the deceased had occurred in the last few days of her life. She came in a cab and walked direct upstairs to her bed, which she had kept up her death on Monday. She fretted very much and drank a bottle of port, whisky, champagne every day.—Mary Cordery, nurse, stated that since May deceased had refused to take any solid food. She took a glass of port, whisky, champagne every day. Deceased formerly resided with a brother and sister at 69, Richmond-road. Her brother died in 1888, and the latter in May this year. Both sisters were given to secret drinking. As witness found deceased obstinately refused to take food, she communicated with Major Keyne, who was Dr. Stanley Smith, Kensington Gardens-square, deposed that she saw deceased on the 16th inst., and found her in a very lethargic condition. He discovered that she had been taking no food, and had great difficulty in getting her to take any. She grew weaker, and died on Monday. Post mortem showed no disease.

DEATH OF A LADY.—Death was due to syncope and exhaustion, accelerated habits of intemperance and want of food.—Mr. Bone, coroner's officer, stated that he had made a search and found a bag of silver gold, and papers relating to property in the room of the deceased.—The coroner said that he would be taken by the jury, and the jury returned a verdict of administration was taken out.—A verdict in accordance with medical evidence was returned.

KILLED BY A PLATMATE.—Mr. W. W. Baxter held an inquest at the St. George Vestry Hall, respecting the death of Alfred George Blackman, aged 8 years, the son of a carpenter, living at 16, Richard-street, George's, East.—From the evidence, it appeared that on Monday last, the deceased and his brother were playing in the street when they were knocked down and of his companions fell on him. He said he had hit his head, but as he appeared all right no notice was taken of it. On Wednesday, however, he became sick and drowsy, and in the afternoon a doctor was sent for, but he died before he could be examined.—Medical evidence showed death to be due to meningitis, or inflammation of brain, due to the fall.—A verdict of accidental death was returned.

SHOCKING RAILWAY FATALITY.—At London Hospital, Mr. Wynne E. Hill held an inquest on the body of William James Patterson, aged 70, a civil engineer late in the employ of the Great Eastern Railway Company, and residing at 29, Percy-road, Forest Gate.—William Coates, 24, Barn-street, Stratford, surveyor's assistant, in employ of the Great Eastern Railway Company, stated that on June 24th he was working with the deceased between Stratford and Bow Junction. About 12.30 p.m. they were leaving off for dinner when deceased was struck by a train, and he was killed. He stayed some time. When he came on he walked along the six-foot towards Bow Junction, and examined some signals. Just as he turned to come back an engine struck him and knocked him down. When picked up he was found that he was seriously injured. He died soon after being the evidence of the engine-driver, who did not appear to be blame, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Mr. Carttar held an inquest at the St. George Vestry Hall, on the body of William Latham, civil engineer, of Glenthorne, Latham-road, Penze. William Priest, driver of the 1.55 train from Penze, who was killed, was called, and said that the deceased was crossing Thayer's level crossing, near Blackheath Station, he saw the deceased away from the gate and lay right down in front of the engine. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a train, and that the deceased was deranged, labouring under mental derangement, and that the driver of the train from Penze was not to blame.

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"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

Over 94,000 people visited the Royal Agricultural Show at Plymouth.

People who live in a flat have a nice time of it.

A jaguar will rather attack a black man than a white one.

It is the beauty of nature. Their lives take in washing.

The Prince de Chimay is 2,400,000 richer by his marriage with Miss Ward, of Detroit.

St. Louis claims to manufacture more sausages than any other city in the United States.

The latest idea in Boston weddings is to have the pulpit draped to match the bride's costume.

The Norwich Town Council has passed a resolution for dogs. Sporting greyhounds are not exempt from the order.

New York will probably soon have an institution devoted entirely to the treatment of hydrophobia, under the Pasteur method.

An American sugar refinery employs over 1,200 women. The work is said to endow them with a refined sweetness of disposition.

A wise child that goes out of the room to fetch when the old man hits his thumb with the hammer.

Female detectives are being employed in New York to root out opium dens, and they are proving pretty successful too.

A young merchant in Berlin has married the woman who nursed him when a babe. He was then 17 years old. He is said to be very rich.

Twelve pages of amendments testify to the poverty of the order which awaits the Tithe bill should an attempt be made to press it through this session.

The wedding reception on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Dorothy Tennant and Mr. Stanley will be held in the garden at Elmwood-terrace, after the ceremony.

The *Star* and *Leather Record* announces that the daughter of South American millionaire John Bull has been married to a young man of the same name last year.

Charles B. Tappan, a 94-year-old New Yorker, is the oldest living member of Tammany Hall. He has a daughter in Chicago, aged 72.

James Miller, the original publisher of *"The People"*, made £18,000 out of the book. He was glad to accept £200 as payment for this work.

Mr. Arthur Newton, solicitor, who was imprisoned on a charge of attempting to defraud the courts of justice in connection with the *Chesham* case, was released from prison on Monday.

Two Bolton boys, seeing a ladder standing against an unfinished large cotton warehouse, decided to ascend. The fifth story was almost reached, when Thomas Anderson, 16 years of age, fell a distance of some thirty yards, and was instantly killed.

The Queen held a council at Windsor on Monday afternoon, when the Earl of Jersey and Mr. W. E. Jackson were present.

Subsequently her Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on several gentlemen whose names have already been mentioned.

The ostrich farm at Port Augusta (South Australia) is in a very flourishing condition. The ostriches are remarkably healthy, their value being set down at £14,000. It is anticipated that the yield of feathers this season will be £24,000.

In the Queen's Bench Division, William Water Barker, an insurance agent, has recovered £400 from William Wilson, a cab proprietor, as damages for personal injuries sustained through the negligent driving of the defendant's servant. The plaintiff was knocked down as he was crossing a street near Leicester-square.

The *Phoebe*, a new cruiser of 2,575 tons and 120-horsepower, was launched from Devonport Dockyard on Tuesday afternoon, the launching ceremony being performed by Lady Russell, wife of the naval commander-in-chief. The ship is armed with eight guns of the newest type, and will steam at the rate of nineteen knots an hour.

Mr. Dalton intends to swim on his back from Folkestone to Boulogne. At present he is undergoing a severe training at the former place. He is a powerfully-built man, and is strictly abstemious. His method of training is to enter the swimming-bath every morning, and to stay in it until he is tired.

Robert Pickford, farmer, of Great Easton, was at the Dumfries Petty Sessions convicted of sending fifteen pigs suffering from swine fever to the Dumfries market, and was fined £200 for neglecting to report an outbreak of the disease among twenty-one pigs on his farm, for which offence he was fined £5 per pig, the penalties and costs in the two cases amounting to £250.

A recent detective, named Filburn, when at the Scarborough Aquarium last year, was struck and injured by a performing elephant, and as a result he obtained a verdict for £125 damages against the proprietors. The case was brought before the Court of Appeal, where it was held that an elephant belonged not to the class of domestic animals, but to that class which an owner kept at his own risk. The judgment was affirmed.

Receipts on account of revenue from the 1st of April, 1889, when there was a balance of £2,250,261, to June 30th, 1890, were £2,100,000, against £2,010,507 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £2,250,261. The net expenditure was £2,010,000, against £2,010,000. The Treasury on June 30th, 1890, amounted to £2,010,000, and at the same date in 1889 to £2,010,000.

Justice Denman and Charles have heard application to commit Mr. Arthur Labouchere to prison. It was alleged that he had committed a contempt of court. It was alleged that he had committed a contempt of court. It was alleged that he had committed a contempt of court.

At Greenwich Police Court, Luigi Damico, an Italian, was charged with cutting and wounding a labourer named Dyer. It appeared that a quarrel arose out of some trifling circumstance, and that the Italian stabbed the other man, inflicting on his temple a serious wound, from which a knife embedded in the wound. The injured man is in a hospital, and the prisoner was remanded.

From an official statement made at the conclusion of a meeting of the Belfast Union Building Society, it appears that the total defalcations amount to £31,185, including about £4,000 interest. The society holds a mortgage of the city of Belfast for the sum of £100,000. The assets, however, showed a surplus over liabilities of £11,000. It was decided to wind up the society voluntarily, and to continue the prosecution of the late secretary.

A serious case of rabies has occurred in Finsbury. The dog, a collie, was seen in Mowbray Hill-road without a muzzle, and apparently in a rabid condition. It was eventually captured in Ballard's-lane, but not until it had bitten three persons, one of them being severely injured. Mr. Overed, veterinary surgeon, saw the animal before it was killed, and afterwards made a post-mortem examination.

Lord Morris has been elected a member of Lincoln's Inn.

A Bunter's telegram from Albany says:—The patent lifeboat *Storm King*, which left London on September 12th last, and Cape Town on April 16th, has arrived at Albany.

Miss Tennant has sent cards of admission to the Ragged School Union for the purpose of enabling a dozen representative children of its schools to witness her marriage in Westminster Abbey on Saturday, the 12th inst. Twenty London working boys are this week having their holiday at the London Diocesan Council's seaside camp at the Sandhills, Deal, under the command of Colonel Farquharson, late Royal Marines.

Considerable opposition to the proposals of the Police Bill as it affects the City is manifesting itself. The Corporation object to any interference with the police whatsover, and have all along refused on this ground, to accept the Government grant.

Sir John Lubbock and other gentlemen have presented a petition to the Queen in Council, praying for the grant of a charter of incorporation as the president and governors of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.

The annual three days' show of the Peterborough Agricultural Society was opened at Peterborough on Tuesday. The entries were the highest on record, numbering 1,221. The horses numbered 49, as against 333 at the Royal Agricultural Show last week.

A correspondent hears on the best authority that evidence will be forthcoming before the Select Committee of the House of Lords to show that the structure of Westminster Abbey has been affected by the proximity and working of the Underground Railway.

At the London University examination in classics, for the M.A. degree, Miss Marian Selby, Miss Edith L. Selby, and Miss Marian Selby, stood respectively first, second, and third. All the female candidates passed, while one in five of the male candidates failed.

Colonel Majendie and Sir F. Abel's reports on accidents with mineral oil lamps have just been issued. One practical suggestion about wicks is that "a loosely plaited wick of long staple cotton draws up the oil" more safely than a tightly plaited wick.

A Melbourne telegram states that the Victorian revenue for last year amounted to £8,511,000, being £242,000 above the treasurer's budget estimate. The income from railways amounted to £3,134,000, an increase of £220,000 compared with the preceding year.

Dr. Brouardel has read to the French Academy of Medicine a paper by Dr. Paul Garret on the effects of the alcohol sold in Paris upon the nervous systems of those who consume it. Since 1877 the number of madmen has increased threefold upon that of the preceding thirteen years.

Some empty coaches were being shunted at Bournemouth East, when they ran violently into a tender of a South-Western engine, which was standing partly on the up line and partly on the down. The tender and several carriages were thrown off the line, and two of the carriages were much damaged.

At Accrington, Edith Blackburn, aged 2 years, the daughter of a winder, was crossing the road to meet her mother, who was returning from the mill, when she was knocked down by a passing tramcar, and severely injured. The cause of the accident, and the fearful mutilation of the child, is under investigation.

The London Welshmen have determined to hold "a demonstration and a banquet" in Mr. Stanley's honour some time in August. A reception committee has been formed to bring this about, including among its members Sir John Puleston, M.P., the Hon. G. T. Kenyon, M.P., Mr. W. Abraham, M.P., and Alderman Richard Cory, of Cardiff.

The body of a woman, fashionably dressed, was found in the Lady's Cove, Tramore Bay, with a deep wound on the forehead. As no person is reported missing from Tramore or the Waterford district, the police authorities view the discovery with grave suspicion. The deceased was about 30 years of age.

An earnest appeal is made on behalf of the new home for destitute boys in Shaftesbury Avenue to discharge a debt of £3,300 remaining on the building. It is pointed out that provision is made at the home for 100 boys, who are wholly maintained and trained to earn their own living. The total cost of the home was £20,000.

Mary Ann Thompson, an inmate of the Camberwell Workhouse, has been sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment for stealing a pair of shoes from the 10th birthday cake of a week ago. Mr. Wint, the master, is proud of his charge, and Polly, as Mrs. Thompson is generally known in the house, bids fair to live a few years longer.

An "express" delivery of letters is shortly to be established in France, all the arrangements for it having been made. The postal authorities are now making a five-penny stamp to a letter in towns immediate delivery is assured by a special messenger; but in country districts a charge of 2fr. is made, the postman being bound to journey at the rate of a little over three miles an hour.

At Derby, William Jackson, of Birmingham, trading as "The Danish Dairy Company," was fined £40 for selling butter which was not of the quality described, namely, Danish butter and margarine. When analysed it was found to contain only a small percentage of butter fat, and the analyst was of the opinion that it contained no Danish butter, being pure margarine.

A man named Elliott was charged at the North London Police Court with attempting to commit suicide. He had thrown himself into the Regent's Canal, but the constable in the case said he was so good a swimmer that he could not drown. The defendant said he committed the offence because the rain on the 26th of June spoiled some fruit he had sold. On his promise not to repeat such conduct, he was discharged.

Mr. Herkimer, R.A., has designed a certificate of merit to be awarded to successful exhibitors in the Home Industries Exhibition, which will be held in connection with the third Great National Co-operative Festival at the Crystal Palace in August. The extent of the coming exhibition will be judged by the fact that the prize schedule includes 350 prizes for all kinds of technical and amateur work for men, women, boys, and girls.

Mr. Stanley had an interview on Tuesday with the committee of the Church Missionary Society. Their large committee-room was crowded with members, nearly 150 being present. Mr. Stanley gave accounts of his intercourse with Mr. Mackay and with the committee of the Society. He also dwelt on the wide field now open to missionary effort and on the importance of the proposed steamer on the Victoria Nyamzas.

Two men were charged at Liverpool with having frequented the steamship *Mona's* last week with intent to commit a felony. A detective took them into custody. The men said they were going to the Continent, and gave the names of the *Mona's* police. The prisoners were stripped of their money, watches, and allowed to go. They wandered about without means of subsistence until Monday, when they were sent over to Liverpool, and the detective met them and removed them to prison. The men said they were going to the Continent, and gave the names of the *Mona's* police. The prisoners were stripped of their money, watches, and allowed to go. They wandered about without means of subsistence until Monday, when they were sent over to Liverpool, and the detective met them and removed them to prison.

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A CITY MERCHANT'S EXPERIENCE.

THIS case of Mr. George Middleton is worthy of the most careful consideration. Writing from St. Albans, England, he says:—

"I have been a sufferer from the most distressing and painful disease for many years, and have tried every remedy known to man, but have not been able to obtain any relief."

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By LARRY LYNX.

Tyrant had, contrary to general expectation,

The other meeting at which a record might have been made, but for the adverse conditions, have been altered, was that of the Argosy Bicycle Club at Paddington, where ordinary records were made in contests of sundry kinds.

It would have been interesting to know the relative merits of these machines under ordinary conditions. Showers of rain, as we have seldom before been seen at a cycle

[illegible]

recalled and explained: "I said half a grain of strychnine had been known to kill an adult; and the small known quantity proving fatal was 1-16th of a grain, which killed a child three years old. There had been instances of persons taking half a grain of strychnine without injuring themselves.—At this point the prisoners were again remanded, and the woman was led to the dock in an hysterical condition.

trouble to bring them back. If you would kindly insert this, I believe you would confer a very great benefit on your readers.—Yours, &c., P. H. SIDNEY

A FRENCH KING once said he would wish that every Frenchman had a fowl in his pocket on a Sunday. The proverbial Englishman, however, would wish that every Englishman had a tin of Keen's Mustard in stock. All tin of "Keen's" are weighed, and each tin should contain full weight, i.e., 4 oz. and six. First manufactured 17th—1847.]

at all, but is made to build up the health, instead of tearing it down.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC—Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
Prices: Liquid, 4s. 6d. per bottle; 2s. 6d. per packet, post free. Send address for Treatise on Blood and Diseases, gratis to all applicants. The

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY,
5, SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

It is to be regretted that during the operations, both on and off the "Wight," the number of volunteers who have been called upon to do so is not so large as it should be. It is to be regretted that during the operations, both on and off the "Wight," the number of volunteers who have been called upon to do so is not so large as it should be. It is to be regretted that during the operations, both on and off the "Wight," the number of volunteers who have been called upon to do so is not so large as it should be.

THE GARDEN.

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SOCIETY GOSSIP.

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ATTEMPTED MURDER WITH A PITCHFORK.

At Maidenhead on Thursday, the man Humphreys was again brought up on the charge of attempting to murder Charles Smith by striking and stabbing him with a pitchfork during a quarrel on Friday, June 27th. Smith was again too unwell to leave the Cottage Hospital, and a further remand was granted till Wednesday.

A VIOLATED PRISONER.

A collier named Jackson was remanded at Burnley on Thursday, charged with violently assaulting the police on the previous evening. While in the custody of two police officers for coaching, he suddenly turned on one officer, and with the first blow broke his nose, and then, with a tremendous kick, broke his leg. The other officer, a sergeant, then following the prisoner with a stick, and after putting him into a conveyance, took Jackson into custody.

WELSHES SENT TO PRISON.

At the Surrey Quarter Sessions, before Mr. H. L. Penrhyn, John Curtis, 32, and James Ellis, 24, were indicted for wounding on Epson Suburban day. One case, in which a man named Patrick Donovan was prosecutor, was postponed, but these were not proceeded with.—The jury found both prisoners guilty, and they were each sentenced to three calendar months, with hard labour.

LONDON WATER SUPPLY.

The committee appointed by the Corporation of London to inquire into the water supply and charges of the water companies of London, resumed its sittings on Thursday, under the presidency of Sir Guy Stanley. Mr. Allen Statham, the official auditor of the Metropolitan Water Companies and assistant-secretary to the Board of Trade, stated that the total capital of the water companies up to March 31st last was £14,535,177. The net water rental was £1,777,035, and the amount derived from the sale of water was £1,789,012. The working expenses were £674,407, while the gross profit on trading was £1,114,605. The amount disbursed in dividends was £202,021.—Sir William Farrer, F.R.S., in his evidence gave a complete history of the water supply of the metropolis, and after a long and interesting discussion, the committee adjourned.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

COACH PAINTER wants job as Improver; 7 years experience.—Address, 4, Leinster-road, Belfast.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PLAIN COOK wanted, age 25 to 30, in family; 10 years experience.—Address, 4, Leinster-road, Belfast.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

GENERAL SERVANT, age 18, 10 months character, wages 2s. 6d.—Address, 4, Leinster-road, Belfast.

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**MAISON
MARTIN MARGIELA**

DR. DAVIS'S FAMOUS FEMALE PILLS
PEARL COATED AND TASTELESS.

ARRE composed of Steel, Pearls, Nitro, Arsenic,
Alone, Py Cretin, and two other Drugs known
only to Dr. Davis.

NO IRREGULARITY OR OBSTRUCTION
OF THE BOWELS.

ONE, TWO, THREE, & SIX Doses free from obstruction.

MRS. FORTONELLO-ROAD, NOTTING HILL,
LONDON.

ON ORDER OF ART CHIEF.

Advice free, T.S. till 1860, or on receipt of stamped envelope.

PAINS IN THE FACE, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO,
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KID-
NEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE justly celebrated all over the world as the best

dangerous complaints. Discharges of pus from the bladder, and disease of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs, are cured.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy for the above-mentioned diseases, and thousands are annually restored to health, and agonies of gout and rheumatism may be considered a voluntary affliction, as no cure is possible, except by the use of these Pills, which are immediately sent by the carrier, and which for the cure of all the above-mentioned diseases, whether they arise from the liver, spleen, or other part of the system, and which are the cause of all the diseases of the blood, are infallibly cured. They correct acrimony of stomach, promote the functions of the liver and spleen, thereby prevent the formation of any morbid humors, and are the only medicine that can be depended upon for the cure of all the above-mentioned diseases, which should be long carried by the kidneys. Every patient here the Doctor has cured, with the use of these Pills, and DON, in white letters on a red ground, by the Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, Printers, London, 1795. The Pills are sold by the free from the Proprietors, at Half-a-crown, and W.C. Pamphlet and testimonials sent gratis.

THE ALOPAS COMPANY'S
SAVE HERBAL SPECIALTIES.

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